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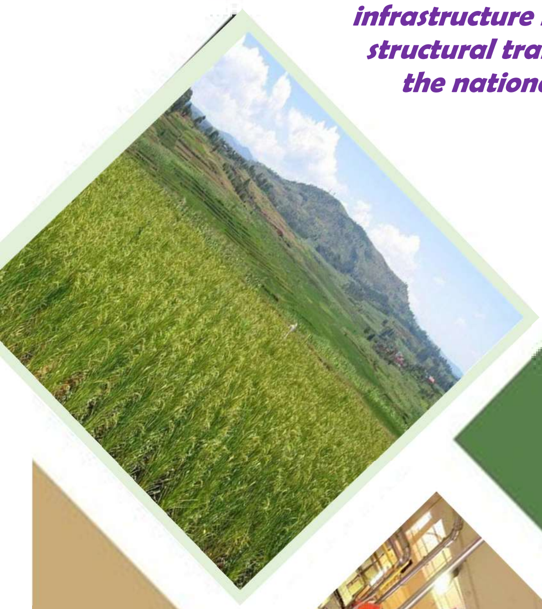
2026-2028 PRIORITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM (PIP) DOCUMENT

"Step up the development of infrastructure required for the structural transformation of the national economy"

"Accelerate investments in the private sector in particular through the operationalization of the SNI, which already supports the implementation of the P2I"



"Proceed with the coherent implementation of major second-generation projects".

"Strengthen the implementation of the Import-Substitution Policy in particular through the implementation of PIISAH"

June 2025

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFCON	African Cup of Nations
AfDB	African Development Bank
CAA	Autonomous Sinking Fund
CDC	Cameroon Development Corporation
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
CFAF	African Financial Cooperation Franc
CIEP	Inter-ministerial Programme Review Committee
CNDP	National Public Debt Committee
CPF	Counterpart funds
DGSN	General Delegation for National Security
DOB	Budget Orientation Debate
DPEB	Economic and Budgetary Programming Document
DR	Domestic resources
ECF	Extended Credit Facility
EFF	Extended Fund Facility
EFP	Economic and Financial Programme
ER	External resources
FINEX	External funding
FL	Finance Law
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRT	Interest Rate on Tenders
IS	Import Substitution
LFR	Amended Finance Law
MCA	Multi-criteria analysis
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINAS	Ministry of Social Affairs
MINDDEVEL	Ministry of Decentralisation and Local Development
MINDEF	Ministry of Defence
MINEE	Ministry of Water Resources and Energy
MINEPAT	Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development
MINEPIA	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
MINFI	Ministry of Finance
MINHDU	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
MINMIDT	Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development
MINPOSTEL	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
MINSANTE	Ministry of Public Health
MINSEP	Ministry of Sports and Physical Education
MINT	Ministry of Transport
MINTOUL	Ministry of Tourism and Leisure
MINTP	Ministry of Public Works
MLFR	Marginal Lending Facility Rate
MOP	Public contracting authority
MTBF	Medium-Term Budgetary Framework
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
NDS30	National Development Strategy 2020-2030
ODR	Ordinary domestic resources
P2I	Initial Impetus Plan

PIB	Public Investment Budget
PIISAH	Integrated Agropastoral and Fisheries Import Substitution Plan for the period 2024-2026
PIP	Priority Investment Program
PLANUT	Three-Year Emergency Plan
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PV	Present Value
RLA	Regional and Local Authority
SEND	Undisbursed Committed Balance
SNI	National Investment Corporation
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
WB	World Bank

INTRODUCTION

1. Definition of the PIP

The Priority Investment Program (PIP) is a document that outlines the major projects that the Government intends to implement over the next three (3) years. These projects are considered priorities because of their significant impact on the achievement of the objectives of the National Development Strategy (NDS30). It is a planning instrument positioned between the National Development Strategy and the national budgeting process.

2. Objectives and rationale of the PIP

In general, the PIP aims to:

- Strengthen the alignment between the Government's public investment portfolio and its strategic development objectives;
- Improve the preparation and prioritization of projects within public administrations;
- Enhance the impact of public investment;
- Limit the number of key investment projects to be implemented over a given period and curb the practice of resource dilution caused by an excessive number of ongoing projects and programmes.

The preparation of the Priority Investment Program entails heightened attention from the Government in monitoring the implementation of the projects it contains, both:

- From a budgetary perspective, through the optimal allocation of resources to ensure their effective implementation; and
- From an execution standpoint, to ensure the actual delivery of results and to address, in real time, any obstacles hindering the successful completion of the projects.

3. Orientations of the 2026-2028 PIP

Inspired by the objectives of the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 and shaped by the prevailing macroeconomic context, the main orientations of the PIP for the 2026-2028 three-year period are to:

- **"Step up the development of infrastructure required for the structural transformation of the national economy";**

- **"Proceed with the coherent implementation of major second-generation projects";**

- **"Accelerate investments in the private sector in particular through the operationalization of the SNI, which already supports the implementation of the P2I"**

- **"Strengthen the implementation of the Import-Substitution Policy in particular through the implementation of PIISAH"**

These orientations serve to define the Government's investment priorities for the upcoming three-year period.

4. General Methodology for the Preparation of the PIP

From a methodological standpoint, the PIP is prepared through a participatory process involving the project-owning administrations.

In preparation for the 2026–2028 PIP, the review of the portfolio of candidate projects was conducted through consultations held on 5 June 2025 in MINEPAT. These consultations enabled the identification of priority projects by each administration. Subsequently, the identified projects were subjected to a multi-criteria analysis inspired by the project selection process outlined in the Public Investment Project Selection Manual of MINEPAT. This process led to the selection of new projects. These newly selected projects, organized by their start year, together with the ongoing projects from the previous PIP cycle, make up the 2026–2028 Priority Investment Program.

5. Consistency of PIP Projects with the Budgetary Framework

Projects included in the PIP are presented with their total costs. The total cost of each project does not represent the budgetary requirement for a single financial year, but rather the overall financing need for the entire implementation period.

These total costs are therefore spread over multiple years, based on each project's disbursement plan, which specifies the annual budget execution requirements over the project's implementation timeline.

6. Structure of the 2026-2028 PIP document

This PIP document is structured around three chapters:

Chapter 1: Macroeconomic Context and Challenges of the 2026–2028 Period;
Chapter 2: Selection process of new Projects under the 2026-2028 PIP;
Chapter 3: 2026- 2028 Priority Investment Program.

CHAPTER 1: MACROECONOMIC CONTEXT AND CHALLENGES OF THE 2026-2028 PERIOD

This chapter provides an updated analysis of Cameroon's economic performance, including medium-term challenges for the 2026–2028 period. It also examines the main risks to the country's economic outlook and outlines the key challenges the Government will need to address over the 2026–2028 triennium to foster higher levels of economic growth, support macroeconomic stability, and advance the structural transformation of the country.

1. Recent Performance and Macroeconomic Outlook

The analysis of Cameroon's macroeconomic performance and outlook for the 2026–2028 period also includes an assessment of the main risks likely to affect the projections made for the triennium under review.

1.1. Recent macroeconomic performance

In recent years, Cameroon's economy has demonstrated remarkable resilience despite a particularly volatile international environment. The lingering effects of the Russia–Ukraine crisis, escalating tensions in the Near and Middle East, unilateral trade restrictions imposed by certain partners, and renewed global geopolitical frictions have all contributed to heightened uncertainty. In its April 2025 World Economic Outlook report, the IMF revised its global growth forecast downward for the year, lowering it from 3.3% to 2.8%.

In this context, national macroeconomic prospects remain broadly positive. Real GDP growth is estimated at 3.5% in 2024 and projected to reach 3.9% in 2025.

These performances were driven by the strong momentum in the non-oil sector, which is expected to grow by 4.0% in 2024 and 4.2% in 2025. In contrast, the oil sector is projected to maintain its downward trajectory, due to declining production of both oil and gas. Growth in this sector is estimated at -8.8% in 2024 and -4.3% in 2025.

1.2. Macroeconomic Prospects for the 2026–2028 Period

The solid performance of Cameroon's economy is expected to continue, with average growth projected at 4.2% over the 2026–2027 period.

Growth will remain largely supported by domestic demand. In fact, the contribution of domestic demand to GDP is projected at around 4.8 percentage points in 2025 and an annual average of 5.1 points between 2026 and 2027.

The investment rate is expected to continue improving, reaching 20.9% in 2025 and 21.1% over the 2026–2027 period, compared to 19.8% in 2024, representing increases of 0.7 and 1.2 percentage points, respectively. This trend would be supported by sustained momentum in both public investment (up by 0.7 percentage points between 2024 and 2027) and private investment (up by 0.6 percentage points over the same period).

Inflation is expected to gradually decelerate, falling from 7.0% in 2024 to 4.0% in 2025, and returning to a level close to the

CEMAC convergence threshold of 3% during the 2026–2027 period.

1.3. Risks

Despite the favourable outlook, it is important to note that these projections remain subject to several factors that could disrupt the macroeconomic framework and cause key indicators to deviate significantly from the intended targets. The main identified risks include:

(i) Weakening external demand: IMF forecasts for 2025 point to a sluggish recovery of the global economy. Growth is expected to remain virtually flat in advanced economies (1.9% in 2025 compared to 1.7% in 2024), as well as in emerging and developing economies (4.2% in both years). Global geopolitical tensions, particularly in the Middle East, and the ongoing trade war may worsen or persist, further disrupting supply chains, especially in Asia and Europe, which together account for 80% of Cameroon's exports;

(ii) Persistently high inflation: In 2025, Cameroon's economy is expected to continue facing elevated consumer price levels. Inflation is projected at 4%, still above the CEMAC convergence criterion. However, this represents a significant decline compared to previous years, thereby lessening the negative impact on household purchasing power and business competitiveness;

(iii) Deteriorating climatic conditions: Climatic conditions are deteriorating, with the increasing recurrence of extreme weather events, such as droughts and floods, disrupting agriculture, livestock activities, and infrastructure, while also worsening public health conditions in certain regions of the country. Forecasts indicate normal to above-average rainfall along the coast and parts of the southern region, as well as rising temperatures in several areas, particularly during the night. As such, the country is once again expected to face the consequences of climate change this year;

(iv) Short-term restrictions on international financial transactions Following the latest FATF evaluation in February 2025, Cameroon remained on the "grey list" despite progress made. To prevent a further deterioration of the situation, the country must continue implementing the action plan agreed upon with the FATF. Failure to comply with these commitments could result in the country being classified as high-risk and placed on the "blacklist." Such a development could lead foreign banks to reduce or even suspend transactions with their correspondents in Cameroon, thereby hindering the inflow of Foreign Direct Investment;

(v) Rising Public Debt: The volume of debt interest payments has continued to rise, reaching 8% of total revenues in 2024, one of the highest ratios recorded over the past decade. This situation is explained by: i) increasingly large debt service payments, due to the maturity of several financial commitments; ii) a rise in the cost of borrowing. Indeed, interest rates on Cameroon's Treasury bills more than doubled between 2020 and 2024, increasing from 2.67% in 2020 to 6.33% in 2024, representing a rise of over 100%. In addition, both the Marginal Lending Facility Rate (MLFR) and the Interest Rate on Tenders (IRT) have remained relatively high.

At the same time, financing needs identified for the 2025–2027 period are estimated at CFAF 5,167 billion, a substantial amount expected to support the implementation of the NDS30.

2. Challenges for the 2026-2028 triennium

In view of the above, the main challenges for the 2026-2028 triennium are:

2.1- Continue to implement the main second-generation projects, which cover several infrastructure sectors, such as the Kikot and Chollet hydroelectric development projects in the energy sector. However, the tightening of global financial conditions following the inflation generated by the Covid-19 crisis and the war in Ukraine are severely restricting the implementation of these projects;

2-2- Promote import-substitution by speeding up the implementation of Integrated Agropastoral and Fisheries Import-Substitution Plan (PIISAH). A substantial effort is being made to provide substantial budget allocations for the effective implementation of each of these initiatives;

2-3- Accelerate the operationalisation of the SNI. In this context, an agreement has already been signed with the SNI for the operationalisation of the P2I;

2-4- Continue to implement the reconstruction plans for the North-West, South-West and Far North, which are already mobilising resources estimated at 1,200 billion CFA francs. However, these resources are still insufficient to cover all needs;

2-5- Strengthen the economic autonomy of Regional and Local Authorities and consolidate the decentralisation process, by increasing the investment resources transferred to the RLAs. In addition to the resources transferred, which have increased by 10.1% in 2025 and represent 17% of the total amount of ordinary internal resources allocated to public investment, with the implementation of the new law on local taxation, the RLAs will benefit from a significant increase in fiscal resources, to enable them to better exercise the powers transferred to them at local level.

2-6- Accelerate the ongoing work to remove all the prerequisites for mobilising green funds, in order to improve Cameroon's performance in this area. The Sustainability and Resilience Facility has enabled significant progress to be made with climate issues being taken into account in budgetary instruments;

2-7- Accelerate investment in the energy sector in order to reach full potential: Installed electricity generation capacity in

Cameroon has risen from 1,529 MW in 2020 to 2,219 MW in 2025, still a long way from the NDS30 target (5,000 MW)

2-8- Optimise land management: the work undertaken to formulate a land policy must take into account the urgent need to secure land for private operators in order to improve the business climate. Seeding up land acquisitions for major investments is also a priority.

3. Economic financing constraints

3.1. Debt constraints

For several years, debt management in Cameroon has aimed to mobilise the resources needed to finance the budget deficit at the lowest possible cost and risk, while ensuring the maintenance and harmonious development of an efficient and liquid public securities market.
For the period 2025-2027, the debt strategy adopted should be positioned as an essential tool for guaranteeing macroeconomic stability while promoting sustainable development in Cameroon.

Its rigorous and transparent implementation, strongly correlated with the application of strict budgetary discipline, will thus make it possible to preserve the country's financial sovereignty, strengthen investor confidence and sustainably improve the well-being of its population[1].

3-1-1- Recent trends in outstanding public sector debt

At 30 April 2025, outstanding public sector debt stood at 14,146 billion, or around 43.6% of GDP. This represents a year-on-year increase of 3.5% and is made up of 92.9% direct debt of the Central Administration, 7.0% debt of Public Enterprises and Establishments and 0.1% debt of the Regional and Local Authorities (RLAs).

Direct Central Administration debt amounted to 13,136 billion, up 4.3% year-on-year. It is made up of 63.6% foreign debt and 36.4% domestic debt.

The direct debt of the dismemberments of the State is estimated at 1,010 billion, including 984 billion in debt owed by Public Establishments and Enterprises. This debt is made up of 46.1% foreign debt and 53.7% domestic debt.

At the end of March 2025, the State's explicit contingent liabilities, including endorsed debt and PPPs, are estimated at 4,898.6 billion CFA francs, of which 99.5% relates to active public-private partnerships and 0.2% to debt guaranteed by the State of Cameroon.

3-1-2- Central Administration debt servicing

Public debt servicing will amount to 287.0 billion CFA francs at the end of March 2025, compared with 314.9 billion CFA francs at the end of March 2024, representing a reduction of 27.9 billion CFA francs (-8.9%) between the two periods.
However, CAA estimates show that public debt servicing will be around 1,425 billion CFA francs at the end of December 2025, or

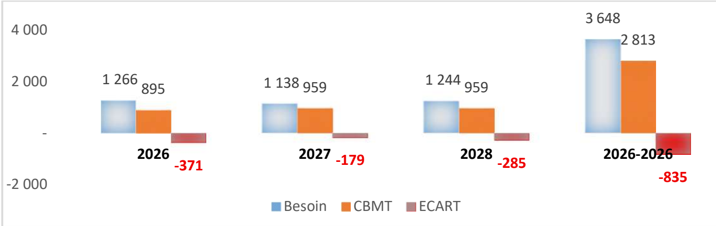
[1]Medium-Term Debt Strategy 2025-2027

around 32% of tax revenues. This situation indicates liquidity problems that could lead Cameroon to default.

3-1-3. Projected new commitments for the period 2026-2028 (excluding budget support)

According to the Public Debt and Public Debt Management Strategy Paper 2025 (Appendix to the 2025 Finance Law)[2], in order to control the pace of indebtedness in a context where investment spending is not contributing sufficiently to growth, the net flow of debt should be controlled and guided by the desire to carry out the investment projects needed to increase GDP on time. Thus, assuming a reduction or stabilisation of SENDs, the debt ceiling based on external public debt commitments for the period 2025-2027 and excluding budget support is set at 2,850 billion CFA francs, corresponding to a Present Value (PV) of around 2,100 billion CFA francs. Thus, the average annual ceiling for new commitments from external resources is around 950 billion CFA francs, or around 700 billion CFA francs in PV between 2025-2027.

The 2024 external financing disbursement programming conferences established a need of 3,648 billion CFA francs over the period 2026-2028 (grants and loans), out of a forecast ceiling of 2,813 billion CFA francs, that is a gap of around 835 billion CFA francs over the said period, as illustrated in the table below.



For 2026 alone, the need for disbursements of external resources is estimated at 1,266 billion CFA francs, against a ceiling of 895 billion CFA francs, that is a gap of 371 billion CFA francs.

3.2. Budgetary space 2026-2028 severely constrained

The Government is committed to increasing the share of public investment in the general budget, following the setbacks observed over the last three years. This commitment is reflected in the Finance Law for 2025 by an increase of 250 billion CFA francs in the Public Investment Budget (PIB), raising its share to 25.7% of the general budget from 22.2% in 2024.

However, these efforts still fall short of the 40% target set by the NDS30. In 2025, the financial requirements to complete projects in progress amount to 6,432 billion CFA francs, while the PIB envelope represents only 1,863 billion CFA francs. In other words, the total investment allocation planned for the remaining three-year period is insufficient to enable all these projects to be completed.

2 CNDP, (2024). Public debt and public debt management strategy document 2025: Medium-term debt strategy 2025-2027.

At the end of the validation conferences for the administrations' Initial 2026-2028 MTEFs, over and above the constraints of the MTEF, the additional demand expressed in terms of investment and ordinary internal resources is around 1,266 billion CFA francs over the entire three-year period, including 1,000 billion CFA francs in 2026. There is therefore insufficient budgetary space to ensure the completion of all existing projects, making it imperative that the introduction of new projects into the budget be rigorously supervised.

CHAPTER 2: PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS FOR THE 2026-2028 PIP

This chapter describes the project selection process for the 2026-2028 PIP. This process is perfectly aligned with the selection process for public investment projects set out in the new PIB project selection manual. This process is rigorously applied to all new projects selected as priorities by the administrations, bearing in mind that projects from the previous PIP that are continuing are renewed in the new PIP.

It is therefore a participatory process that made it possible, at the beginning of June 2025, within the framework of a PIP portfolio review session, to collect the priorities for the 2026-2028 triennium from the sectoral administrations. New investment projects eligible for the three-year PIP will then be identified, using the multi-criteria evaluation grid designed for this purpose.

1. Orientations of the 2026-2028 PIP

In line with the NDS30, the main orientations of the 2026-2028 PIP are:

- **"Intensify the development of infrastructure necessary for the structural transformation of the national economy"**
- **"Proceed with the coherent implementation of major second-generation projects"**
- **"Accelerate investments in the private sector in particular through the operationalization of the SNI, which already supports the implementation of the P2I"**
- **"Strengthen the implementation of the Import-Substitution Policy in particular through the implementation of PIISAH"**

2. Selection and programming criteria

The PIP development process involves three essential phases: selection, programming and validation. Once the PIP has been adopted, measures must be taken at the budgeting stage to ensure that it is implemented effectively.

2 .1. Selection

The public investment project selection manual, drawn up with the support of the World Bank, organises the selection of PIB projects in three stages.

2 .1.1. Pre-selection

This phase takes place for projects already registered in the project database, which centralises and validates the project identification forms. The pre-selection of projects makes it possible to choose projects on the basis of verification of a number of simple criteria, including:

- Alignment with the national development strategy
- Implementation of the project in a priority area
- Existence of a conclusive opportunity study
- and existence of a pre-feasibility study.

In addition to these criteria, any project eligible for the PIP should meet the following conditions:

1) **Have a total project cost in excess of 10 billion CFA francs.** This threshold is set on the assumption that projects of this scale have a significant impact on resources, and should have a direct impact on the economy
2) **Lead to Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and/or contribute to import substitution**
3) Be national in scope and bring about structural change in economic, social or national unity terms.

The output at this stage is the list of qualified projects.

2.1.2. Prioritisation

This consists of moving from the list of "qualified projects" to a list of "prioritised projects" following a multi-criteria analysis. This multi-criteria analysis covers economic criteria as well as social and environmental criteria.

It is mainly at this stage that the economic model is used, to assign performance scores to each project and to rank the projects in order of importance, from the best-performing to the worst-performing.

By taking into account the economic, social and environmental dimensions, this stage enables the projects to be classified into 4 groups:

- Group 1: priority projects that perform well in economic, social and environmental terms
- Group 2: projects that perform well in economic terms but poorly in social and environmental terms
- Group 3: projects that perform well in social and environmental terms but poorly in economic terms
- Group 4: non-priority projects that perform poorly in economic, social and environmental terms.

After this initial classification, the projects that come primarily from groups 1 and 2 are classified by level of priority, as follows:

Priority 1: Contribute to the structural transformation of the economy

Priority 2: Contribute to the rehabilitation of existing infrastructures

Priority 3: Contribute to import-substitution or the development of exports

Priority 4: Be a major second-generation project.

2.1.3. Final Selection

This is the decision-making process for projects to be included in the first year of the MTEF and in the PIB N+1. At this stage, an appropriate combination may be made by Government arbitration depending on the context and the urgency of implementing certain projects. These criteria are used in project programming. In the context of the PIP, these are:

1- The imminence of project completion
2- The level of resources required to complete each project (projects that require few resources to complete are given priority)

3- The level of maturity of new projects
4- The budgetary constraints.

2.2. PIP Validation

The PIP is validated by the Government at the Cabinet meeting held to examine the Economic and Budgetary Programming Document (DPEB), which is the subject of the Budgetary Orientation Debate (DOB) in Parliament.

2.3. Considering the PIP into the budget

The PIP is implemented by each sectoral administration concerned, which is required to factor it into its Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and its Public Investment Budget (PIB) as a matter of priority.

3. Consistency of PIP projects with the budget framework

Projects are presented in the PIP with their total costs. The total cost of each project does not correspond to a budget requirement for a given year, but to the overall requirement over the entire project implementation period.

The total costs will then be done in several years, according to the disbursement plan for each project, which indicates the budget execution requirement for each financial year concerned over the duration of the project.

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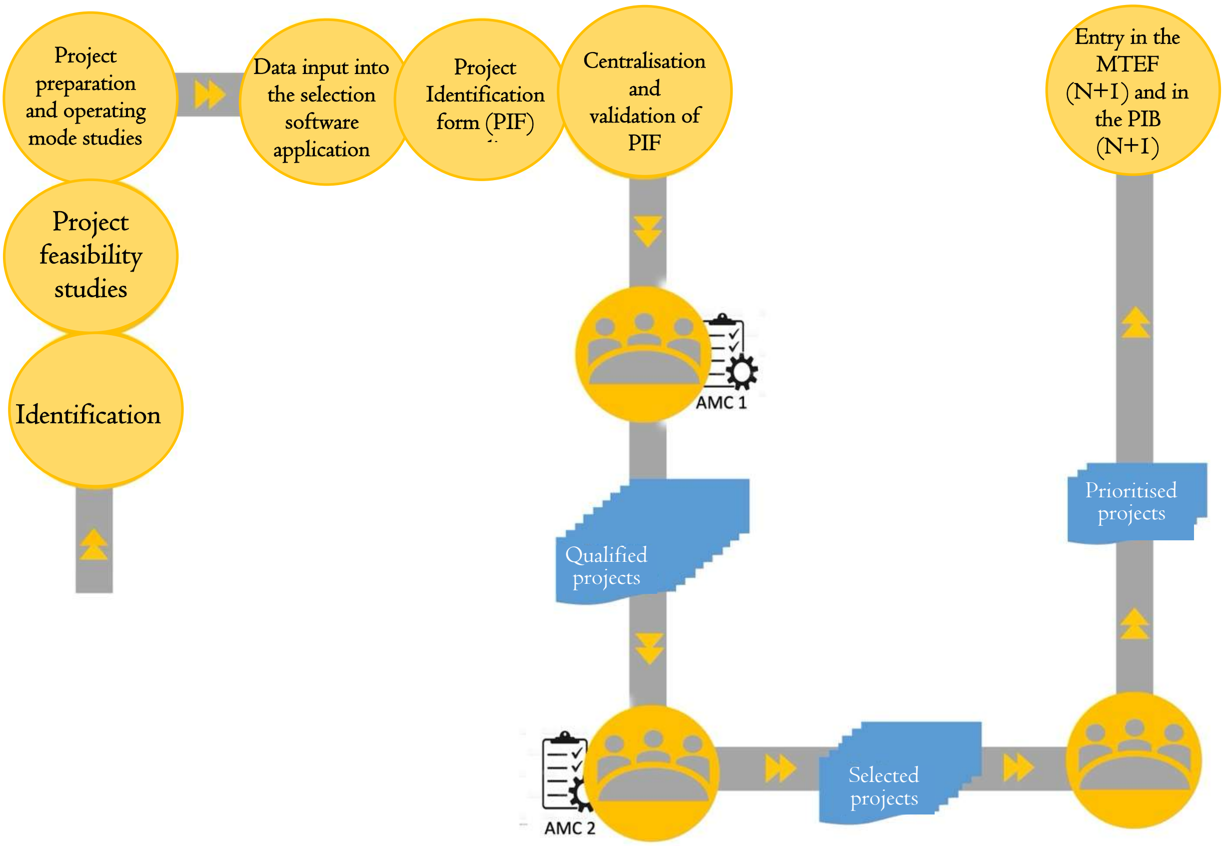
Graph 1: Overall project selection architecture



Source: Public Investment Project Selection Manual[3].

[3] MINEPAT, (2024), "Public Investment Project Selection Manual", prepared with the support of the World Bank through the PEPS project

CHAPTER 3: PRIORITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM FOR THE 2026-2028 PERIOD

Of the 74 projects in the 2025-2027 PIP, 32 were ongoing and 42 not started. Of the 42 projects not started, 18 should be launched in 2024, 12 in 2025, 7 in 2026 and 5 in 2027.

As for the 2026-2028 PIP, it does not include projects with a start date beyond 2028. The projects are presented by administration, by execution mode and by area of intervention.

1. Summary presentation of the 2026-2028 PIP

The 2026-2028 PIP comprises 83 projects, 32 of which are ongoing and 51 of which have not been started. Of the 51 projects not started, 20 should be launched in 2025, 11 in 2026, 11 in 2027 and 9 in 2028.

Most of the 2026-2028 PIP projects are energy projects (32%) and road projects (19%). Agropastoral projects and maritime rail transport infrastructure projects come third and fourth respectively, with 11% and 10%.

The table below summarises the 2026-2028 PIP by area of intervention.

Table 1: Number of 2026-2028 PIP projects by area of intervention

area of intervention	Ongoing	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total Projects
Development of productivity and agro-pastoral production	4	3		1	1	**9**
Infrastructure development / Urban modernisation		3	3			**6**
Development of extractive infrastructure	2	1		1	1	**5**
Development of productive infrastructure	6		1			**7**
Development of productive infrastructure/Energy infrastructure	7	4	3	8	3	**25**
Development of Productive Infrastructure/Telecommunication Infrastructure.	1					**1**
Education and training	2	1				**3**
Infrastructure and transport/roads	7	6	1		2	**16**
Infrastructure and transport /Rail and sea transport	1	2	3	1	2	**9**
Health	2					**2**
OVERALL TOTAL	**32**	**20**	**13**	**11**	**7**	**83**

2. Detailed 2026-2028 Priority Investment Program

The 2026-2028 Priority Investment Program is broken down into projects starting in 2025 and those proposed for launch from 2026.

As a reminder, the projects are presented with their total costs. The total cost of each project does not correspond to a budget requirement for a given year, but to the overall requirement over the entire project implementation period.

These total costs will be done in several years, according to the disbursement plan for each project, which indicates the budget execution requirement for each financial year concerned over the duration of the project

2-1- Details of the 2026-2028 PIP projects to be launched in 2025

In 2025, 20 new projects should be launched, including 4 PPP projects. Most of the projects scheduled to start in 2025 have already been financed through financing agreements with donors. For others, the process of examining these agreements has already reached the stage of authorisation decrees.

Table 2: Details of the 2026-2028 PIP projects to be launched in 2025

No.	Projects	Implementation method	Total cost (in billions of CFA francs)	State contribution (in billions of CFA francs)	Implementation period: Start	Implementation period: End	Project owner
	PIP projects to be launched in 2025						
1.	Construction of the Shekinah Palace Douala Bonanjo	PRIVATE	220.		2025.	2028.	MINTOUL
2.	Development of an Integrated Industrial Zone at the Port of Kribi: phase 1	PPP	292.		2025.	2030.	MINT
3.	Rehabilitation of Bertoua, Kribi and Tiko airports	MOP	72.	72.	2025.	2028.	MINT/CCAA
4.	Ebolowa-Akom2-Kribi road construction project	MOP	108.	108.	2025.	2028.	MINTP
5.	Babadjou-Bamenda road rehabilitation project: Section 5: Bamenda urban crossing (6.5 km)	MOP	30.	30.	2025.	2026.	MINTP
6.	Edéa-Kribi Road Rehabilitation Project (110km): Edéa-Kribi section	MOP	102.	102.	2025.	2028.	MINTP
7.	Rehabilitation of National Road No. 1: Ngaoundere-Garoua	MOP	166.	166.	2025.	2028.	MINTP
8.	Ngatt-Febadi-Likok road rehabilitation project	MOP	131.	131.	2025.	2029.	MINTP
9.	Douala-Bafoussam road development project	MOP	147.	147.	2025.	2029.	MINTP
10.	Construction of a 30 MWc solar power plant + 25 MWh storage facility in Garoua	PPP	54.	0.	2025.	2026.	MINEE
11.	Cameroon Water Security Programme (SEWASH)	MOP	115.	115.	2025.	2028.	MINEE
12.	Construction and rehabilitation of the Japoma drinking water supply station in Douala	MOP	64.	64.	2025.	2028.	MINEE
13.	Construction of the 225 kv KPDC-PAK power transmission line	PPP	42.	0.	2025.	2026.	MINEE/PAK
14.	Construction of the universities of Bertoua, Ebolowa and Garoua	MOP	280.	280.	2025.	2028.	MINESUP
15.	Urban mobility project in Douala	MOP	137.	137.	2025.	2029.	MINHDU
16.	Creation of the new town of MASSOUMBOU - DIWOM: (Phase 1 + access road)	MOP	200.	200.	2025.	2027.	MINHDU/MAETUR
17.	WassaBabouté agro-industrial technopole	PPP	120.		2025.	2029.	MINMIDT
18.	Construction of two oil and Hevea plants by CDC: an oil mill and a Hevea processing plant	MOP	39.	39.	2025.	2029.	MINADER
19.	Rice Value Chain Development Project - IsDB (RVCDP)	MOP	108.	108.	2025.	2031.	MINADER
20.	Land development and installation project for large-scale agricultural producers in the Central Plain	MOP	351.	351.	2025.	2031.	MINADER

2-2- Details of the 2026-2028 PIP projects to be launched from 2026

These are 2026-2028 PIP projects proposed for launch from 2026. A As such, 11 projects are proposed for launch in 2026 including 02 in PPP, 11 projects in 2027 including 6 in PPP and 9 projects proposed for launch from 2028 including 06 in PPP.

Table 3: Details of the 2026-2028 PIP projects to be launched in 2026

No.	Projects	Implementation method	Total cost (in billions of CFA francs)	State contribution (in billions of CFA francs)	Implementation period Start	End	Project owner
	PIP projects to be launched from 2026						
1.	**Project to build 1,000 km of electricity distribution line in the Adamawa region**	MOP	75.	75.	2026.	2029.	MINEE
2.	**Project to build a gas-fired power station in Limbe and the associated transmission line**	PPP	229.		2026.	2028.	MINEE
3.	**Project to rehabilitate and extend the capacity of the water treatment and distribution system for the towns of Buea, Tiko and Mutengene**	MOP	68.	68.	2026.	2030.	MINEE
4.	**Yaoundé-Nsimalen highway construction project (urban section)**	MOP	434.	434.	2026.	2030.	MINHDU
5.	**Project to build section T3 of the Yaounde bypass (Nkozoa-Minkoameyos l=22.8 km)**	MOP	229.	229.	2026.	2029.	MINHDU
6.	**Sustainable Towns and Land Management Project (PVGFD)**	MOP	115.	115.	2026.	2031.	MINHDU
7.	**Expansion of the CAMAIR-CO network**	MOP	95.	95.	2026.	2030.	MINT
8.	**Construction of the Limbe deep sea port**	PPP	400.		2026.	2033.	MINT
9.	**Douala International Airport rehabilitation project: terminal component**	MOP	90.	90.	2026.	2029.	MINT
10.	**Construction of the Yaounde-Douala hughway (phase 2)**	MOP	1072.	1072.	2026.	2031.	MINTP
11.	**Project to develop industrial capacity for the armed forces (construction of an ammunition/quarry factory, a scientific laboratory and a textile factory/manufacture of military effects)**	MOP	116.	116.	2026.	2030.	MINDEF

Table 4: Details of the 2026-2028 PIP projects to be launched in 2027

No.	Projects	Implementation method	Total cost (in billions of CFA francs)	State contribution (in billions of CFA francs)	Implementation period Start	Implementation period End	Project owner
21.	PIP projects to be launched from 2027						
1.	Development of 10,000 hectares of hydro-agricultural zones in the Logone Birni locality	MOP	130.	130.	2027.	2029.	MINADER
2.	Construction of the Bini A Warak hydroelectric and solar dam	PPP	213.		2027.	2029.	MINEE
3.	Construction of a bitumen refinery in Kribi	PPP	176.		2027.	2029.	MINEE
4.	Drinking water supply megaproject for the city of Douala and reconfiguration of the city's drinking water supply system	MOP	746.	746.	2027.	2030.	MINEE
5.	Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) Component 2: Reinforcement and extension of the transport network	MOP	300.	300.	2027.	2029.	MINEE
6.	Programme for the development of agro-industry in the Northern part, phase 1: Construction of multi-purpose hill dams	MOP	68.	68.	2027.	2029.	MINEE
7.	Kikot hydroelectric development project and associated lines	PPP	872.	200.	2027.	2032.	MINEE
8.	Construction of the Mbakaou hydroelectric and solar power stations and associated lines	PPP	566.	85.	2027.	2029.	MINEE
9.	Project to rehabilitate 350 SCANWATER stations throughout the country	MOP	91.	91.	2027.	2031.	MINEE
10.	MINIM MARTAP bauxite mining project	PPP	185.		2027.	2030.	MINMIDT
11.	Construction of the Mbalam Kribi railway	PPP	3000.	600.	2027.	2033.	MINT

Table 5: Details of the 2026-2028 PIP projects to be launched in 2028

No.	Projects	Implementation method	Total cost (in billions of CFA francs)	State contribution (in billions of CFA francs)	Implementation period Start	Implementation period End	Project owner
	PIP projects to be launched from 2028						
1.	Project to develop agricultural belts around Cameroon's major cities	MOP	50.	50.	2028.	2033.	MINADER
2.	Grand Eweng hydroelectric development and associated lines	PPP	1902.	57.	2028.	2035.	MINEE
3.	Construction of the Minkouma hydroelectric and solar power stations and associated lines	PPP	310.	10.	2028.	2033.	MINEE
4.	Construction of the Chollet hydroelectric power station and associated lines	PPP	1300.	-	2028.	2035.	MINEE
5.	Construction of a chemical fertiliser production unit	PPP	500.		2028.	2030.	MINMIDT
6.	Construction of the Edea - Kribi - Lolabe railway	PPP	400.		2028.	2034.	MINT
7.	Construction of the Ngaoundere - Ndjamena railway	PPP	4000.		2028.	2035.	MINT
8.	Road embankment on the Logone river	MOP	1150.	1150.	2028.	2035.	MINTP
9.	BRT Yaounde	MOP	32.	32.	2028.	2032.	MINTP

Appendix 1: Ongoing PIP projects

No.	Projects	Implementation method	Total cost (in billions of CFA francs)	State contribution (in billions of CFA francs)	Implementation period		Project owner
					Start	End	
32.	**Ongoing PIP projects**						
1.	**Emergency food crisis response project**	MOP	58.	58.	2023.	2029.	MINADER
2.	**Project to renovate the Cardinal Paul Emile Leger national centre for the rehabilitation of disabled people (CNRPH) (phase I)**	MOP	25.	25.	2020.	2025.	MINAS
3.	**FEICOM project to set up an intermunicipal fleet of civil engineering and hydraulic equipment**	MOP	55.	55.	2024.	2027.	MINDDEVEL
4.	**Nachtigal power line component: 400 Kv Nachtigal-Bafoussam transmission line and related works**	MOP	98.	98.	2021.	2028.	MINEE
5.	**Construction of the 225 kv Ebolowa-Kribi and 90 Kv Mbalmayo-Mekin transmission lines and related works (Phase 2 completion)**	MOP	51.	51.	2023.	2026.	MINEE
6.	**Results-based Programme in the Electricity Sector (PForR): Increasing the transformation capacity of substations**	MOP	58.	58.	2024.	2030.	MINEE
7.	**Project to interconnect the electricity grids of Cameroon and Chad and to interconnect the RIS and RIN grids (AfDB and WB)**	MOP	319.	319.	2023.	2029.	MINEE
8.	**Project to reconfigure Yaounde's drinking water supply system**	MOP	113.	113.	2024.	2027.	MINEE
9.	**Reinforcement and stabilisation of electricity networks in the city of Douala**	MOP	98.	98.	2017.	2026.	MINEE
10.	**Reinforcement and stabilisation of electricity networks in the city of Yaounde**	MOP	36.	36.	2022.	2025.	MINEE
11.	**Integrated Agropastoral and Fisheries Import-Substitution Plan (PIISAH)**	MOP	1371.	1371.	2024.	2027.	MINEPAT
12.	**Presidential reconstruction plan for the Far North region**	MOP	1816.	1816.	2020.	2026.	MINEPAT
13.	**Presidential reconstruction plan for the North-West and South-West regions**	MOP	3500.	3500.	2020.	2026.	MINEPAT
14.	**Benoue Valley Infrastructure Development Project**	MOP	80.	80.	2021.	2026.	MINEPAT
15.	**Logone Valley Infrastructure Development Project**	MOP	95.	95.	2023.	2027.	MINEPAT
16.	**Prolac Project (Lake Chad)**	MOP	33.	33.	2021.	2026.	MINEPAT
17.	**Development of 15280 ha of Hydro-Agricultural Perimeter in Adamawa**	MOP	67.	67.	2024.	2028.	MINEPIA
18.	**Livestock and Fish Farming Value Chain Development Project (PDCVEP)**	MOP	65.	65.	2020.	2026.	MINEPIA
19.	**Project to support the development of skills for growth**	MOP	70.	70.	2023.	2027.	MINESEC
20.	**Three-Year Special Youth Plan (PTSJ)**	MOP	10.	10.	2017.	2026.	MINJEC
21.	**Iron ore mining at Bipindi - Grand Zambi**	PRIVATE	602.		2024.	2028.	MINMIDT
22.	**Mining of Kribi-Lobe iron ore**	PRIVATE	431.		2024.	2028.	MINMIDT
23.	**Project to accelerate digital transformation in Cameroon**	MOP	58.	58.	2023.	2027.	MINPOSTEL
24.	**Universal Health Coverage UHC (Basic infrastructure)**	PPP	90.	27.6.	2022.	2026.	MINSANTE
25.	**Project to renew the Belabo-Ngaoundere railway line**	MOP	167.	167.	2024.	2030.	MINT
26.	**Development of the eastern entrance to Douala (Phase II)**	MOP	88.	88.	2022.	2025.	MINTP
27.	**Ring Road construction**	MOP	167.	167.	2021.	2026.	MINTP
28.	**KUMBA-EKONDO-TITI road construction**	MOP	60.	60.	2016.	2025.	MINTP

No.	Projects	Implementation method	Total cost (in billions of CFA francs)	State contribution (in billions of CFA francs)	Implementation period		Project owner
					Start	End	
32.	**Ongoing PIP projects**						
29.	**Acrow Bridges construction**	MOP	56.	56.	2019.	2025.	MINTP
30.	**Project to improve connectivity, resilience and inclusion along the Mora-Dabanga-Kousseri Corridor (PACRI-MDK)**	MOP	161.	161.	2024.	2027.	MINTP
31.	**Territorial Development Program (PAT) and promotion of the private sector in the Far North Region: rehabilitation of the Maroua-Moutourwa and Magada-Yagoua roads**	MOP	133.	133.	2024.	2028.	MINTP
32.	**Rehabilitation work on the Babadjou - Bamenda road (52.00 km)**	MOP	121.	121.	2017.	2025.	MINTP

Appendix 2: 2026-2028 PIP by intervention area

No.	Projects	Implementation method	Total cost (in billions of CFA francs)	State contribution (in billions of CFA francs)	Year started	Date completed	Project owner
intervention area Development of productivity and agro-pastoral production							
Strategic objective	In terms of agro-pastoral production, the aim will be to stimulate the development of large and medium-sized farms with a view to increasing the productivity, production and competitiveness of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery products, based on: (i) promoting a commodity chain approach structured around agro-pastoral and fisheries value chains, while taking account of the specific features of the different agro-ecological zones; (ii) supporting access to inputs; (iii) promoting the most efficient technologies; and (iv) disseminating research findings.						
1.	**Emergency food crisis response project**	MOP	58.	58.	2023.	2029.	MINADER
2.	**Construction of two oil and Rubber plants by CDC: an oil mill and a Rubber processing plant**	MOP	39.	39.	2025.	2029.	MINADER
3.	**Rice Value Chain Development Project - IsDB (RVCDP)**	MOP	108.	108.	2025.	2031.	MINADER
4.	**Project for the Development of Farmlands and Settlement of Major Agricultural Producers in the Central Plain**	MOP	351.	351.	2025.	2031.	MINADER
5.	**Development of 10,000 hectares of hydro-agricultural zones in the Logone Birni locality**	MOP	130.	130.	2027.	2029.	MINADER
6.	**Project to develop agricultural belts around Cameroon's major cities**	MOP	50.	50.	2028.	2033.	MINADER
7.	**Integrated Agropastoral and Fisheries Import-Substitution Plan (PIISAH)**	MOP	1371.	1371.	2024.	2027.	MINEPAT
8.	**Livestock and Fish Farming Value Chain Development Project (PDCVEP)**	MOP	65.	65.	2020.	2026.	MINEPIA
9.	**Development of 15280 ha of Hydro-Agricultural Perimeter in Adamawa**	MOP	67.	67.	2024.	2028.	MINEPIA
Intervention area: Development of productive infrastructure/Energy infrastructure							
Strategic objective	Increase installed electricity generation capacity to 5,000 MW by 2030. To achieve this, the Government will pursue its policy of developing an energy mix based on: (i) hydroelectric energy; (ii) photovoltaic energy; (iii) gas-based thermal energy; and (iv) energy from biomass.						
	In the specific case of hydroelectric power, the government will continue to develop production facilities by implementing projects based on Public-Private Partnerships and independent electricity production. Furthermore, in order to guarantee universal access to water and sanitation and ensure sustainable management of water resources, the Government will continue to rehabilitate, extend and build drinking water production, transport and distribution infrastructure.						
1.	**Reinforcement and stabilisation of electricity networks in the city of Douala**	MOP	98.	98.	2017.	2026.	MINEE
2.	**Nachtigal power line component: 400 Kv Nachtigal-Bafoussam transmission line and related works**	MOP	98.	98.	2021.	2028.	MINEE
3.	**Reinforcement and stabilisation of electricity networks in the city of Yaounde**	MOP	36.	36.	2022.	2025.	MINEE
4.	**Construction of the 225 kv Ebolowa-Kribi and 90 Kv Mbalmayo-Mekin**	MOP	51.	51.	2023.	2026.	MINEE

No.	Projects	Implementation method	Total cost (in billions of CFA francs)	State contribution (in billions of CFA francs)	Year started	Date completed	Project owner
	transmission lines and related works (Phase 2 completion)						
5.	**Project to interconnect the electricity grids of Cameroon and Chad and to interconnect the RIS and RIN grids (AfDB and WB)**	MOP	319.	319.	2023.	2029.	MINEE
6.	**Results-based Programme in the Electricity Sector (PForR): Increasing the transformation capacity of substations**	MOP	58.	58.	2024.	2030.	MINEE
7.	**Project to reconfigure Yaounde's drinking water supply system**	MOP	113.	113.	2024.	2027.	MINEE
8.	**Construction of a 30 MWc solar power plant + 25 MWh storage facility in Garoua**	PPP	54.	0.	2025.	2026.	MINEE
9.	**Cameroon Water Security Programme (SEWASH)**	MOP	115.	115.	2025.	2028.	MINEE
10.	**Construction and rehabilitation of the Japoma drinking water supply station in Douala**	MOP	64.	64.	2025.	2028.	MINEE
11.	**Project to build 1,000 km of electricity distribution line in the Adamawa region**	MOP	75.	75.	2026.	2029.	MINEE
12.	**Project to build a gas-fired power station in Limbe and the associated transmission line**	PPP	229.		2026.	2028.	MINEE
13.	**Project to rehabilitate and extend the capacity of the water treatment and distribution system for the towns of Buea, Tiko and Mutengene**	MOP	68.	68.	2026.	2030.	MINEE
14.	**Construction of the Bini A Warak hydroelectric and solar dam**	PPP	214.		2027.	2029.	MINEE
15.	**Construction of a bitumen refinery in Kribi**	PPP	176.		2027.	2029.	MINEE
16.	**Drinking water supply megaproject for the city of Douala and reconfiguration of the city's drinking water supply system**	MOP	746.	746.	2027.	2030.	MINEE
17.	**Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) Component 2: Reinforcement and extension of the transport network**	MOP	300.	300.	2027.	2029.	MINEE
18.	**Programme for the development of agro-industry in the Northern part, phase 1: Construction of multi-purpose hill dams**	MOP	68.	68.	2027.	2029.	MINEE
19.	**Kikot hydroelectric development project and associated lines**	PPP	872.	200.	2027.	2032.	MINEE
20.	**Construction of the Mbakaou hydroelectric and solar power stations and associated lines**	PPP	566.	85.	2027.	2030.	MINEE

No.	Projects	Implementation method	Total cost (in billions of CFA francs)	State contribution (in billions of CFA francs)	Year started	Date completed	Project owner
21.	**Project to rehabilitate 350 SCANWATER stations throughout the country**	MOP	91.	91.	2027.	2031.	MINEE
22.	**Grand Eweng hydroelectric development and associated lines**	PPP	1902.	57.	2028.	2035.	MINEE
23.	**Construction of the Minkouma hydroelectric and solar power stations and associated lines**	PPP	310.	10.	2028.	2033.	MINEE
24.	**Construction of the Chollet hydroelectric power station and associated lines**	PPP	1300.	-	2028.	2035.	MINEE
25.	**Construction of the 225 kv KPDC-PAK power transmission line**	PPP	42.	0.	2025.	2026.	MINEE/PAK
Intervention area: Development of Productive Infrastructure/Telecommunication Infrastructure.							
Strategic objective	The aim is to facilitate access to ICTs for as many people as possible by ensuring an efficient and secure digital space with an average access index of over 0.4. More specifically, the aim is to develop a state-of-the-art digital ecosystem by completing the ONGOING work.						
1.	**Project to accelerate digital transformation in Cameroon**	MOP	58.	58.	2023.	2027.	MINPOSTEL
Intervention area: Health							
Strategic objective	The authorities intend to guarantee all sections of the population equitable and universal access to quality basic health services and care and priority specialised care, with the full participation of the community. Three (3) fundamental principles will guide the Government's actions, in particular: improving the governance of the health system, strengthening the technical facilities of central and referral hospitals, and developing local therapeutic potential.						
1.	**Project to renovate the Cardinal Paul Emile Leger national centre for the rehabilitation of disabled people (CNRPH) (phase I)**	MOP	25.	25.	2020.	2024.	MINAS
2.	**Universal Health Coverage UHC (Basic infrastructure)**	PPP	90.	28.	2022.	2026.	MINSANTE
Intervention area: Infrastructure and transport /Rail and sea transport							
Strategic objective	With the support of private partners, the rail network will be expanded to 5,500 km by 2030, with the construction of an additional 1,500 km of railway, and the implementation of the port master plan will continue.						
1.	**Project to renew the Belabo-Ngaoundere railway line**	MOP	167.	167.	2024.	2030.	MINT
2.	**Rehabilitation of Bertoua, Kribi and Tiko airports**	MOP	72.	72.	2025.	2028.	MINT/CCAA
3.	**Development of an Integrated Industrial Zone at the Port of Kribi: phase 1**	PPP	292.		2025.	2030.	MINT
4.	**Expansion of the CAMAIR-CO network**	MOP	95.	95.	2026.	2030.	MINT
5.	**Construction of the Limbe deep sea port**	PPP	400.		2026.	2033.	MINT
6.	**Douala International Airport rehabilitation project: terminal component**	MOP	90.	90.	2026.	2029.	MINT

No.	Projects	Implementation method	Total cost (in billions of CFA francs)	State contribution (in billions of CFA francs)	Year started	Date completed	Project owner
7.	**Construction of the Mbalam Kribi railway**	PPP	3000.	600.	2027.	2033.	MINT
8.	**Construction of the Edea - Kribi - Lolabe railway**	PPP	400.		2028.	2034.	MINT
9.	**Construction of the Ngaoundere - Ndjamena railway**	PPP	4000.		2028.	2035.	MINT
Intervention area: Infrastructure and transport/roads							
Strategic objective	The aim is to increase the road density to 0.38 km and the percentage of asphalted roads to 50%. This will be achieved in particular through: the construction or tarring of at least 1,626 km of new roads (with priority given to national roads still in the earth), the completion of ongoing projects, but also the rehabilitation of 2,200 km of tarred roads and the construction of more than 1,600 ml of engineering structures.						
1.	**KUMBA-EKONDO-TITI road construction**	MOP	60.	60.	2016.	2025.	MINTP
2.	**Rehabilitation work on the Babadjou - Bamenda road (52.00 km)**	MOP	121.	121.	2017.	2025.	MINTP
3.	**Acrow Bridges construction**	MOP	56.	56.	2019.	2025.	MINTP
4.	**Ring Road construction**	MOP	167.	167.	2021.	2026.	MINTP
5.	**Development of the eastern entrance to Douala (Phase II)**	MOP	88.	88.	2022.	2025.	MINTP
6.	**Project to improve connectivity, resilience and inclusion along the Mora-Dabanga-Kousseri Corridor (PACRI-MDK)**	MOP	161.	161.	2024.	2027.	MINTP
7.	**Territorial Development Program (PAT) and promotion of the private sector in the Far North Region: rehabilitation of the Maroua-Moutourwa and Magada-Yagoua roads**	MOP	133.	133.	2024.	2028.	MINTP
8.	**Ebolowa-Akom2-Kribi road construction project**	MOP	108.	108.	2025.	2028.	MINTP
9.	**Babadjou-Bamenda road rehabilitation project: Section 5: Bamenda urban crossing (6.538 km)**	MOP	30.	30.	2025.		MINTP
10.	**Edéa-Kribi Road Rehabilitation Project (110km): Edéa-Kribi section**	MOP	102.	102.	2025.	2028.	MINTP
11.	**Rehabilitation of National Road No. 1: Ngaoundere-Garoua**	MOP	166.	166.	2025.	2028.	MINTP
12.	**Ngatt-Febadi-Likok road rehabilitation project**	MOP			2025.		MINTP
13.	**Douala-Bafoussam road development project**	MOP			2025.		MINTP
14.	**Construction of the Yaounde-Douala hughway (phase 2)**	MOP	1072.	1072.	2026.	2031.	MINTP
15.	**Road embankment on the Logone river**	MOP	1150.	1150.	2028.	2035.	MINTP
16.	**BRT Yaounde**	MOP	32.	32.	2028.	2032.	MINTP
Intervention area: Infrastructure development / Urban modernisation							
Strategic	The Government intends to set up an Urban Renewal Programme to develop connected, inclusive and resilient cities, facilitate access to land and property ownership, promote social housing programmes throughout the country, and ensure compliance with urban planning tools (urban development plan, land use plan, sector plan, etc.).						

No.	Projects	Implementation method	Total cost (in billions of CFA francs)	State contribution (in billions of CFA francs)	Year started	Date completed	Project owner
objective							
1.	**Urban mobility project in Douala**	MOP	137.	137.	2025.	2029.	MINHDU
2.	**Creation of the new town of MASSOUMBOU - DIWOM: (Phase 1 + access road)**	MOP	200.	200.	2025.	2027.	MINHDU/ MAETUR
3.	**Yaoundé-Nsimalen highway construction project (urban section)**	MOP	434.	434.	2026.	2030.	MINHDU
4.	**Sustainable Towns and Land Management Project (PVGFD)**	MOP	115.	115.	2026.	2031.	MINHDU
5.	**Project to build section T3 of the Yaounde bypass (Nkozoa-Minkoameyos l=22.8 km)**	MOP	229.	229.	2026.	2029.	MINHDU
6.	**Construction of the Shekinah Palace Douala Bonanjo**	PPP	220.		2025.	2028.	MINTOUL
Intervention area: Education and training							
Strategic objective	The strategic objectives are: (i) to guarantee access to primary education for all children of school age; (ii) to achieve a 100% completion rate at primary level; (iii) to reduce regional disparities in terms of school infrastructure and teaching staff; and (iv) to increase the supply of vocational and technical training from 10% to 25% at secondary level and from 18% to 35% at higher level.						
1.	**Three-Year Special Youth Plan (PTSJ)**	MOP	10.	10.	2017.	2026.	MINJEC
2.	**Project to support the development of skills for growth**	MOP	70.	70.	2023.	2027.	MINESEC
3.	**Construction of the universities of Bertoua, Ebolowa and Garoua**	MOP	280.	280.	2025.	2028.	MINESUP
Intervention area: Development of productive infrastructure							
Strategic objective	it will be a question of: (i) completing the implementation of major first-generation projects as a matter of priority; (ii) ensuring the optimal functionality of existing infrastructure; (iii) rehabilitating public facilities that have been destroyed or rendered obsolete because they are no longer in use; (iv) rationalising the launch of new projects by complying with project preparation standards; (v) formulating projects in an integrated manner in order to optimise their impact on the economy; (vi) systematising counter-expertise for the evaluation of the costs of major infrastructures; (vii) putting in place a cost reference framework; and (viii) strengthening the project prioritisation and selection process.						
1.	**FEICOM project to set up an intermunicipal fleet of civil engineering and hydraulic equipment**	MOP	55.	55.	2024.	2027.	MINDDEVEL
2.	**Presidential reconstruction plan for the Far North region**	MOP	1816.	1816.	2020.	2026.	MINEPAT
3.	**Presidential reconstruction plan for the North-West and South-West regions**	MOP	3500.	3500.	2020.	2026.	MINEPAT
4.	**Benoue Valley Infrastructure Development Project**	MOP	80.	80.	2021.	2026.	MINEPAT
5.	**Prolac Project (Lake Chad)**	MOP	33.	33.	2021.	2026.	MINEPAT
6.	**Logone Valley Infrastructure Development Project**	MOP	95.	95.	2023.	2027.	MINEPAT
7.	**Project to build an ammunition/cargo factory**	MOP	68.	68.	2026.		MINDEF
8.	**Project to build a scientific laboratory**	MOP	32.	32.	2026.		MINDEF

No.	Projects	Implementation method	Total cost (in billions of CFA francs)	State contribution (in billions of CFA francs)	Year started	Date completed	Project owner
9.	**Project to build a textile factory/manufacture military effects**	MOP	16.	16.	2026.		MINDEF
Intervention area: Development of extractive infrastructure							
2.	**Iron ore mining at Bipindi - Grand Zambi**	PRIVATE	602.		2024.	2028.	MINMIDT
3.	**Mining of Kribi-Lobe iron ore**	PRIVATE	431.		2024.	2028.	MINMIDT
4.	**WassaBabouté agro-industrial technopole**	PPP	120.		2025.	2029.	MINMIDT
5.	**MINIM MARTAP bauxite mining project**	PPP	185.		2027.	2029.	MINMIDT
6.	**Construction of a chemical fertiliser production unit**	PPP	500.		2028.	2030.	MINMIDT