



H.E. MUHAMMADU BUHARI
President of the Federal Republic
of NIGERIA



H.E. Paul BIYA
President of the Republic
of Cameroon

NIGERIA

Our Neighbour, Our Partner



July 2015



CAMEROON – NIGERIA

Fraternal Consultations at the Summit

The main preoccupation : the reinforcement of cooperation in the domain of security.

At the invitation of his Cameroonian counterpart, His Excellency Paul BIYA, the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, His Excellency Muhammadu BUHARI, is expected in Yaounde on 29 July 2015, on an official visit.

The visit is very important, because of the present context marked by the increase in suicide attacks perpetuated by Boko Haram in the four countries on the frontline, that is Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria and Chad. It is as such a very preoccupying context which requires constant consultations, so as to adapt the concerted response to the changing realities of the war against a pitiless enemy.

Nigeria and Cameroon cooperate on the bilateral and multilateral levels so as to fight efficiently against the threat caused by Boko Haram. On that score, one can hope that the visit of President BUHARI will strengthen security cooperation.

Take note that in the fight against insecurity along their common border, Cameroon and Nigeria signed on 28 February 2012 in Abuja,

an agreement to set up a Border Security Committee. This committee meets twice a year in ordinary session, alternatively in Cameroon and in Nigeria. The last session of the Committee was on 18 to 20 February in Yaounde.

Beyond the fight against Boko Haram, the stakes of the visit of President BUHARI are also high because Cameroon and Nigeria, two neighbourly and friendly States brought together by geography, history and even family ties, have to live together. Our country has always had good and fraternal relations with Nigeria, in spite of some misunderstandings. The resolution of the border conflict, better known by the appellation « the Bakassi affair », was recognised and presented as a model of peaceful conflict resolution in Africa.

Finally, in the economic and commercial domains, the visit of the Nigerian President to Cameroon will no doubt strengthen relations between the two countries. Nigeria, the largest economy in Africa since 2014, is the number one trade partner of Cameroon, before China and France.



Here are some illustrations of the dynamic economic and commercial relations between the two countries.

- The economic and trade days of Nigeria hold regularly every year in Cameroon and vice-versa.
- A Business Forum between the two countries is being prepared.
- The Dangote Cement Cameroon produces cement in Douala ; a second Dangote factory has been earmarked for Yaounde.
- Besides spare parts, commercial exchanges between Nigeria and Cameroon include building materials, cosmetic products, fertilisers, oranges, home electronic gadgets, plastic utensils, wrapper material,

food items, cattle, vegetable oils, soap, petroleum products, etc.

To sum up, the Nigerian market, with over 177 million consumers, constitutes a business opportunity that can accelerate the economic growth of Cameroon. All of us, as many as we are, have to give to the President of this big neighbouring and friendly country, a warm and fraternal welcome, in line with our traditional hospitality.

Also, this publication highlights the numerous links that bind Cameroon and Nigeria and contribute in strengthening the friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

A Publication of the Civil Cabinet of the Presidency of the Republic

Director of publication : Martin BELINGA EBOUTOU, *Director of the Civil Cabinet*

Coordinator : Joseph LE, *Assistant Director of the Civil Cabinet, Head of the Communication Unit*

Editorial Advisers: Churchill EWUMBUE MONONO, *Technical Adviser*,
Oswald BABOKE, *Technical Adviser*

Editors-in-Chief: Jean Lucien EWANGUE , *Adviser*
BANSI Victor SUHYANG, *Adviser*
Nicolas AMAYENA, *Adviser*

Support : Médard NKODO NSOULOU, Joseph Bienvenu AMOUGOU MEYONG

Photo credit: Victor YENE, NYAT SAF

Design & Printing : GALMA SARL (Imprimerie du Soleil Levant - Yaoundé)



BRIEF PRESENTATION

President Muhammadu BUHARI



- Muhammadu BUHARI was born on December 17, 1942 in Daura, Katsina State (situated in the northern part of Nigeria and shares its border with Chad).
- Muhammadu BUHARI won 53.9% of the votes in the March 28, 2015 presidential elections in Nigeria against incumbent Goodluck Jonathan. He was the candidate of the opposition coalition, All Progressive Party (APC). He was installed on May 29, 2015 as the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. He was President of the Republic from 1983 to 1995 after a military coup.
- He pledged to effectively suppress Boko Haram during the 2015 campaigns. He also focused his campaign on the

fight against corruption, while building an image of an honest man.

- He supports freedom of religion and democracy in Nigeria.
- He is the last child in a family of 23. He was married and has ten children.

President Paul BIYA



- Paul Biya was born on February 13, 1933 at Mvomeka'a, Meyomessala, in the Dja and Lobo Division of the South Region.
- Paul Biya is the second Head of State of Cameroon. He came to power on November 6, 1982 after the resignation of President Ahmadou Ahidjo.
- He was elected President of the Republic on January 14, 1984; and re-elected on April 24, 1988, October 11, 1992 (first multi-party election by direct universal suffrage in Cameroon), October 11, 1997, October 10, 2004 and October 9, 2011.
- Elected President of the Cameroon Peoples Democratic Movement (CPDM) on March 24, 1985 in Bamenda. He

restored multi-party politics by enacting on December 19, 1990, the law on associations and political parties that brought democracy in Cameroon.

- Paul Biya is married to Chantal Biya and is a father of three children: Franck Biya, Paul Biya Junior and Brenda Biya Eyenga.



NIGERIA

«The economic giant of Africa»

- Location: West Africa (around the Gulf of Guinea). Nigeria shares its territorial boundaries with Benin (west), Cameroon (east), Niger (north), and Chad (northeast).
- Total surface area: 923,968 km² (ranked 32nd in the world).
- Population in 2014 stood at 177 million inhabitants. Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and the 7th in the world. This is made up of Hausa-Fulani (29%), Yoruba (21%), Igbo (18%), Ijaw (10%), Kanuri (4%), etc.
- Religions: Islam (50% in the north), Christianity (40% in the south), animism (10%).
- Capital: Abuja (since 1991).
- Main cities: Lagos, Ibadan, Benin City, Kano, Port Harcourt etc.
- National motto: Unity and Faith, Peace and Progress.
- National Anthem: Arise Oh Compatriots, Nigeria's Call Obey.
- Date of independence: October 1, 1960 (from the United Kingdom).
- National Day: October 1.
- Form of government: Federal Republic (36 federated states and a federal capital territory in Abuja).
- Official Language: English.
- Major political parties: the ruling All Progressive Congress (APC), and the People's Democratic Party (PDP).
- Currency: Naira.
- GDP: US\$ 574 billion (according to the IMF in 2014). Nigeria is the 1st economic power in Africa.
- 1st African oil producer.
- Major agricultural producer (cocoa, palm oil and many other agricultural products).
- Cameroon's 1st trading partner.
- Growth rate: 6.3% (IMF 2014).
- Human Development Index: 152nd on 187 (UNDP).





CAMEROON

« Africa in miniature »

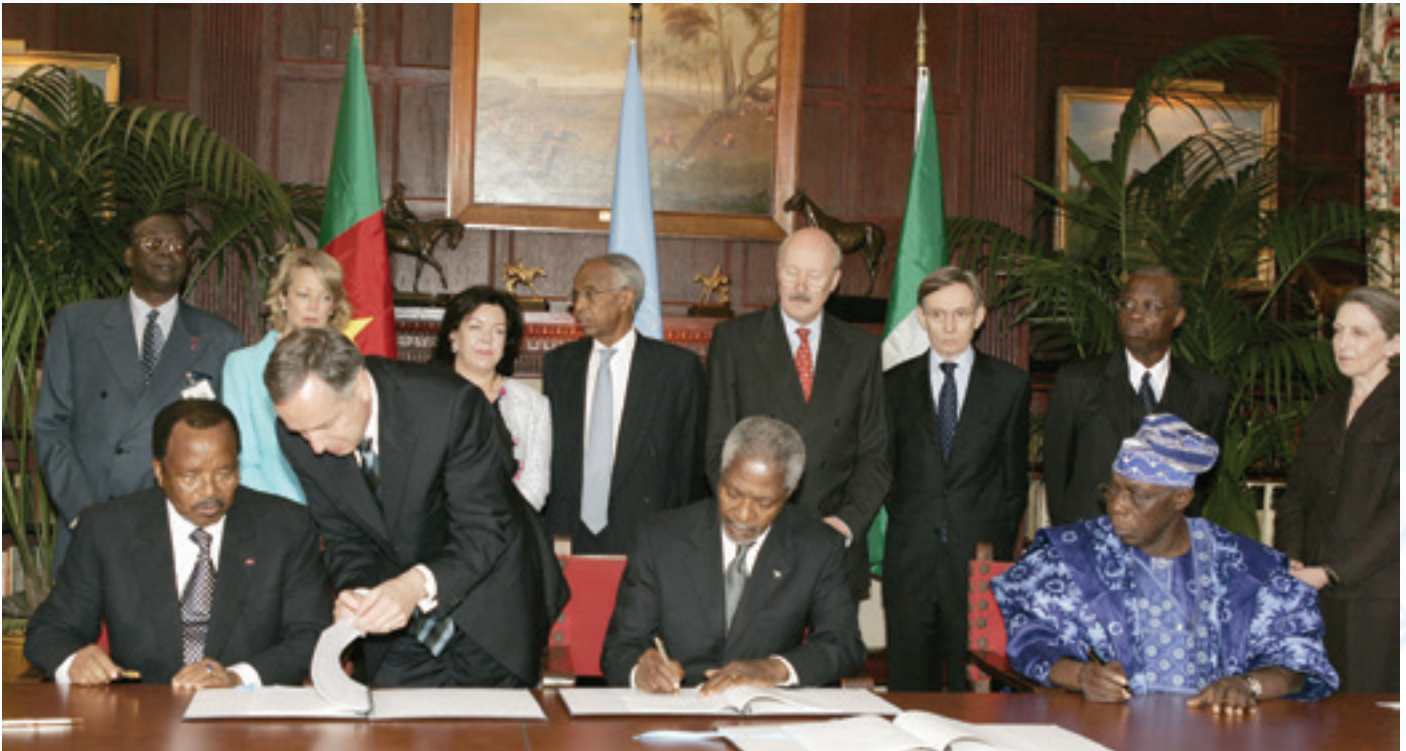
- Cameroon is a country in Central and West Africa. She shares her boundaries with Nigeria (west), the Atlantic Ocean (southwest), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Congo (south), the Central African Republic and Chad (east), Lake Chad (north).
- Situated at the heart of Africa, Cameroon has a diverse relief, climate and flora. It is for this reason that she is nicknamed “Africa in miniature”.
- Total surface area: 475 442 km²
- Population (2014): 21.7 million inhabitants (ranked 56th).
- Religion(s): Christianity (35-40%), Islam (15-20%), animism (45%).
- Capital: Yaounde.
- Main cities: Douala, Bafoussam, Garoua, Maroua, Bamenda, Ngaoundere, Buea.
- Motto: “Peace, Work, Fatherland”.
- National Anthem: “O Cameroon, cradle of our Fathers”.
- Date of independence: January 1, 1960 (under French administration) and October 1, 1961 (under British administration).
- National Day: May 20.
- Form of government: Republic.
- Official languages: French and English.
- Major political parties: Cameroon Peoples Democratic Movement (CPDM), the ruling party; the Social Democratic Front (SDF), UNDP, UPC, MRC, ANDP, CNSF, etc.
- Currency: Franc CFA (XAF BEAC).
- Main suppliers (2012): Nigeria (17.8%), France (11.9%), China (10.4%).
- Major agricultural producer (cocoa, coffee, cotton, palm oil, bananas, tea, etc.).
- Annual oil production (2013): 24.3 million barrels
- GDP growth rate (2013): 4.6%
- Human Development Index (UNDP, 2012): 150th out of 187.





CAMEROON - NIGERIA

Called to live together by geography and history



Diplomacy

- Cameroon and Nigeria share a long land and maritime boundary (1.500 km), which stretches from Borno State in the north to the Niger Delta region in the south.
- Nigerians and Cameroonians have every reason to promote friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation because of multiple cultural links.
- Nearly four million Nigerians have lived and conducted their activities in peace, for many years in Cameroon. The reverse is observed for many Cameroonians who have chosen to reside in Nigeria.
- Diplomatic relations between Cameroon and Nigeria was established in 1960. It is greatly influenced by historical, geographical, cultural and economic ties.
- The High Commissioner of Nigeria to Cameroon is Her Excellency Mrs. Hadiza Mustapha. She presented her credentials to President Paul Biya on December 7, 2012.
- His Excellency Ibrahima SALAHEDDINE ABBAS is the High Commissioner of Cameroon to Nigeria. He presented his credentials on July 25, 2008.
- Cameroon has a Consulate General in Lagos and a Consulate in Calabar. Nigeria has two Consulates General in Douala and Buea. It plans to open another in Garoua.
- Several agreements governing diplomatic relations between Cameroon and Nigeria include: the Agreement of Friendship and Cooperation of February 6, 1963; the Memorandum of Understanding on the control of movement of persons and goods of February 6, 1963; the cultural, social and technical Agreement of March 22, 1972; the Trade Agreement of February 6, 1963, revised on January 13, 1982 and April 11, 2014 in Yaounde; Air services Agreement



of May 19, 1978; the Agreement on Police Cooperation of March 27, 1972; Mutual Cooperation Agreement of March 27, 1972; the Memorandum of Understanding on the transnational highway project to facilitate transportation between Cameroon and Nigeria on March 29, 2006 in Yaounde; the Green Tree Agreement of June 12, 2006; the Cameroon-Nigeria electrical interconnection Agreement, signed on February 18, 2011 in Yaounde; Cooperation Agreement in the field of Sports and Physical Education, signed on February 18, 2011 in Yaounde; the Agreement Establishing Cameroon-Nigeria Border Security Committee signed on February 28, 2012 in Abuja; etc

- High-levelled visits between Cameroon and Nigeria include; President Paul Biya's visit to Nigeria in 1983 and 1991. He also participated in the Commonwealth Summit in Abuja in 2003. He took part in the swearing in ceremony of President Olesegun Obasanjo in 2003 and the inauguration of President Umaru Musa Yar'Adua, 29 May 2007.

President Paul Biya was present in the celebrations of Nigeria's 50th anniversary of independence on October 1, 2010 in Abuja.

- President Goodluck JONATHAN participated in the Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea, which took place in Yaounde on June 24-25, 2013. His first trip abroad was in Cameroon on May 20, 2010. This was during celebrations marking Cameroon's 50th anniversary of independence. Two former Nigerian leaders; Mr OLUSEGUN OBASANJO and YAKUBU GOWON were also present in the event. President-elect His Excellency Alhadji Umaru Musa YAR'ADUA paid a courtesy visit to Cameroon on May 12, 2007. President Olusegun OBASANJO paid two visits to Cameroon (1999 and 2004).
- Sessions of the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission for Cooperation resumed in 2008 with the holding of the 4th session on October 9-11, 2008 in Yaounde, the 5th session on November 23-24, 2010 in Abuja,



and the 6th session on April 9-11, 2014 in Yaounde. The 7th session shall take place in Abuja in 2016. This meeting enabled both sides to discuss issues relating to security, consular, economic, commercial, scientific, legal and socio-cultural cooperation.

- Cameroon has always maintained friendly relations with Nigeria, despite some misunderstandings from: the demarcation of the border (especially on sea and land, and in the lake area); safeguarding specific interests (energy, wildlife, forest and aquatic resources), and the terrorist activities of the Islamic sect, Boko Haram.
- Cameroon adopted a position of neutrality to the Federal Government of Nigeria during the Biafra Civil War (1967-1970).
- Nigeria and Cameroon are members of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), and the African Union.

Economy

- Nigeria Economic and Trade Days were held in Douala in February 2009, while those of

Cameroon were held in Calabar (August 22-28, 2009), Port Harcourt (November 15-19, 2010), Kano (March 21-24, 2010) and Lagos (December 16-22, 2012). The idea of the first DANGOTE cement plant in Douala was made on this occasion.

- A Business Forum between the two countries is being prepared.
- Nigeria takes part in every edition of the International Exhibition of Crafts in Cameroon (SIARC). In return, Cameroon participates in the annual editions of the exhibition on African art and crafts, "African Festival for Arts and Craft Exposition" (AFAC) in Abuja, Nigeria since 2008.
- At the level of formal exchanges in 2013, Nigeria is the 2nd exporter to Cameroon (13.8% of imports; 1,039,064 tons worth FCFA 452.018 billion, after China (14.2%) and ahead of France (12.2%), India (5%) and the United States of America (3.9%).
- Cameroon exports to Nigeria in 2013 stands at the 14th spot (1.8% of our exports; 65,388 tons worth FCFA 39.531 billion).
- In addition to spare parts, building materials,





cosmetics, fertilizers, oranges, household appliances, plastic buckets and fabrics, Nigeria mainly sells petroleum products in Cameroon to SONARA, as well as fuels and lubricants.

- In return, our exports to Nigeria are composed mainly of food products, livestock, vegetable oils and soap.
- For reasons of geographical, historical and cultural proximity, the bulk of trade between Cameroon and Nigeria takes place at the informal level, through the Far North, North, South West and, a lesser extent, Adamawa regions. Added to that is the determining factor of the Naira, which serves as currency (not easily convertible and regularly subjected to occasional devaluations).
- The Trade Agreement of April 11, 2014 can be described as historic, as it granted access to the Nigerian market for many of Cameroonian products including soap, vegetable oil, wood, art, textiles or cocoa powder.
- Once ratified, this agreement will facilitate transactions in both currencies.
- From February 27 to March 2, 2013, Nigeria's National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) and Cameroon's National Agency for Standards and Quality (ANOR) began negotiations on establishing a partnership between the two institutions, to further facilitate trade and the fight against the circulation of counterfeit drugs between Cameroon and Nigeria. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between ANOR and the Standards Organisation of Nigeria (SON) has been signed, while a partnership agreement between NAFDAC and ANOR is being negotiated.
- Regarding the implementation of the Agreement on the electrical interconnection between Cameroon and Nigeria, a meeting between the Cameroonian and Nigerian experts in charge of the electricity sector was held on June 7-10, 2010 in Yola in the Federated State of Adamawa. A draft Memorandum of Understanding emerged for the establishment of a Steering Committee.
- Cameroonian and Nigerian experts met in Abuja on November 11-14, 2013 as part of the implementation of the Cooperation Agreement in the field of Sports and Physical



Education.

- Finally, the Nigerian market with its 117 million consumers, is a major asset and opportunity for accelerated growth in Cameroon.

Security cooperation

- To fight against insecurity along their common border, the two countries signed an Agreement on the establishment of a Cross Border Security Committee (CST) on February 28, 2012 in Abuja. In this context, officials in charge of surveillance and intelligence gathering shall meet should it be necessary.
- The Committee meets twice a year in ordinary sessions alternately in Cameroon and Nigeria. It may be convened in extraordinary session.
- The Cameroon-Nigeria Cross Border Security Committee held its first session on November 6-8, 2013 in Yaounde. The second session was on July 8-11, 2014 in Abuja. Yaounde hosted the third session on February 18-20, 2015. Recommendations to jointly fight effectively against crime in general have been developed.
- From January 16-19, 2015, a workshop on cross-border cooperation was held in Uyo, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. This workshop identified several areas of common interest that require cooperation between the two countries, to develop the border areas.
- An action plan for the realisation of basic infrastructures in the border areas (roads, bridges, etc.) was adopted at the Special Summit of the LCBC in Abuja on June 11, 2015.
- At the Summit of Heads of State and Government of ECCAS, ECOWAS and CGG on Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea, held in Yaounde on June 24-25, 2013, the Heads State pledged to work together for the promotion of peace, security and stability in the maritime area of Central and West Africa through the mobilisation of adequate operational, institutional and logistical resources.





NIGERIA-CAMEROON

Boko Haram Attacks

- Nigeria and Cameroon cooperate bilaterally and multilaterally to effectively fight against the threat posed by Boko Haram which is manifested by the terrorist attacks in both territories.
- The exemplary security cooperation between Cameroon and Nigeria resulted in the release on April 19, 2013, of the Moulin-Fournier family, and on December 31, 2013, of Father Georges Vandenbeusch, kidnapped in Cameroon respectively on February 19 and November 14, 2013 by Boko Haram.
- The Nigerian authorities have relocated the headquarters of the Nigerian defence forces to Maiduguri, capital of Borno State (northeast) and historical stronghold of the Boko Haram jihadists. President BUHARI promised to give the Nigerian army the financial and logistical means necessary to defeat the terrorists. Although President BUHARI wishes to eradicate the Boko Haram the terrorist group primarily with the Nigerian Army, he has also agreed to continue regional cooperation with neighbouring countries (Chad, Cameroon, Niger, Benin).
- Cameroon has reorganised its military presence in the northern part of the country. Heavy military equipment and 6,000 men have been deployed in the Far North Region to defend the Cameroonian territory. The Cameroonians have mobilised behind their army and its Commander in Chief to support the war effort.
- At the May 17, 2014 Paris Security Summit, Nigeria and its neighbours (Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Benin) agreed to: conduct coordinated patrols in the objective to fight against Boko Haram; set up a system for sharing intelligence; and implement border monitoring mechanisms.
- A meeting of African military experts was held on February 5-7 2015 in Yaounde to develop rules of engagement of the Multinational Joint Task Force of 8,700 men, to fight against Boko Haram. The prepared documents were sent to the AU which submitted them to the UN Security Council for adoption.
- Meeting in an extraordinary summit on February 16, 2015 in Yaounde, members of the Council of Peace and Security in Central Africa (COPAX) condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist activities of Boko Haram in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger. They also decided to support all initiatives taken by the LCBC, the African Union and the international community to resolve this, especially the establishment of the coalition. They also committed themselves to cooperate fully and at all levels with ECOWAS for a coordinated action against the Boko Haram terrorist group. They encouraged Nigeria to increase synergies with the other countries of the Lake Chad Basin in the fight against Boko Haram.
- At an extraordinary summit of the LCBC on June 11, 2015 in Abuja, the member states of this organisation (Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger and Chad) and Benin approved: - the rules of engagement of the Multinational Joint Task Force against Boko Haram; - The immediate establishment of the Chiefs of Staff of the MNJTF in Ndjamena (Chad), and the



deployment of national contingents before July 30, 2015; - financing with the sum of US\$ 30,000,000 for the installation and provision of equipment for the MNJFT headquarters; - The appointment of a Commander of the MNJFT (General Y. Buratai Tukur of Nigerian was appointed to this position until the end of the mission), a Deputy Force Commander (post rotates after 12 months and accorded to Cameroon) and a Chief of Staff (post assigned every 12 months to each country, begins with a Chadian).

- Military operations conducted jointly in the field by the coalition forces of Cameroon,

Niger, Nigeria and Chad have recorded successes against Boko Haram. In recent months, Boko Haram has suffered heavy losses and lost most localities captured in north-eastern Nigeria. But the terrorists still have a terribly effective weapon: suicide bombings that target crowded places such as markets and bus stations.

- It is necessary to remain vigilant and to continue the momentum of regional solidarity. There is need for decisive action to definitively eradicate the Boko Haram insurgency.





BAKASSI AFFAIR

An example of a peaceful conflict resolution in Africa

- The process that led to the withdrawal of the Nigerian armed forces and the permanent transfer of authority in the Bakassi Peninsula to Cameroon by Nigeria on August 14, 2008, can be an example for peaceful conflict settlement in Africa.
- The resolution of border disputes is extremely rare on the African continent. This matter, which deserved to be highlighted, commenced on December 21, 1993 with the occupation of Bakassi by the Nigerian army. Cameroon picked the option of using legal means rather than the use of force. And the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled in her favour on October 10, 2002.
- In his message to the nation after that historic event on August 14, 2008, President Paul Biya said: “By choosing the path of dialogue and negotiation, we have given evidence that the use of force is not necessarily the best way to resolve disputes. Perhaps, the peaceful resolution of the Bakassi Affair will stand as an example to our continent.”
- The peaceful settlement of the dispute which hampered age-old relationship between two brothers and neighbours has been possible thanks to the political will and personal commitment of President Paul Biya.
- It must also meet the maturity and sense of responsibility that has been shown by Cameroonians throughout the conflict, demonstrating, once again, their constant attachment to peace, dialogue and good neighbourliness.
- Similarly, it is necessary to assess the attitude of the brotherly people of Nigeria and their authorities - including President Olusegun Obasanjo - who, alongside Cameroonians have fulfilled their commitments, in accordance with the judgment of ICJ and the Green Tree Agreement of June 12, 2006, thus making the law to prevail.
- The decisive actions of Witness States, namely the United States of America, France, Germany and the United Kingdom; and the decisive role of the United Nations, through its successive Secretaries-General (Kofi Annan in particular) in the implementation of the agreements concluded between Cameroon and Nigeria cannot be ignored.





PROJECTS TO RESTORE TRUST BETWEEN BOTH COUNTRIES

- The construction of the Bamenda-Enugu cross-border road, which started on June 21, 2010. Its completion is highly anticipated;
- The electrical interconnection project for the transfer of energy from Cameroon to Nigeria, whose finalisation was made during the fifth session of the Cameroon-Nigeria Enlarged Mixed Commission for Cooperation in 2010 in Abuja (Nigeria) and signatures were accorded for the electrical interconnection agreement of February 18, 2011 in Yaounde;
- The proposed construction of a bridge over the Mayo Tiel border river in the Northern Region of the Federated State of Adamawa with the Memorandum of Understanding and Terms of Reference (TDR's) relating thereto are under negotiation;
- A UN program approved by the Nigerian and Cameroonian authorities to promote social-economic micro projects for the benefit of people in the border area of Bakassi.
- The Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission has already held 33 regular sessions and five extraordinary sessions for the implementation of the October 10, 2002 ICJ judgment. At its fifth special session held on May 11, 2007 in Abuja, the Mixed Commission approved the final marks of the maritime boundary. Work is continuing normally for the demarcation of the land border. Over 90% of the border between the two countries has been demarcated. The placement of terminals continues. However, a few tens of kilometres remain a stumbling block to the process.

BAMENDA- ENUGU CORRIDOR

Milestone in Cameroon- Nigeria relations

Conceived to strengthen relations between Cameroon and Nigeria through the easier movement of people, goods and services across the border; the Bamenda- Enugu road corridor now emerges as a vital instrument of the harmonization and integration of both neighbouring countries .

The impressive project that runs from Bamenda, the metropolitan capital of the North West region through Batibo- Widikum- Mamfe- Ekok into Nigeria's cities of Ikom- Ogoja, Abakaliki and Enugu showcases friendliness and strength in Cameroon- Nigeria relations. It leads both

countries out of infrastructural deficiencies and facilitates growth of trade. The multi national highway and transport facility is a precious economic booster for the masses on the corridor. In the short and long of it, the Bamenda- Enugu corridor sets Cameroon and Nigeria on the path of economic prosperity .It is a modern day transport facility that takes Cameroon and Nigeria forward in good neighborliness, friendship and prosperity.

The about 196 km stretch on the Cameroon side is virtually completed and the goodness of the corridor will be counted as a poverty alleviation outfit for both Cameroon and Nigeria.



Both countries are expected to produce projects to valorize and maximize the profitability of the corridor while keeping brothers and sisters

on both sides together. The governments of Cameroon and Nigeria, the ADB and JICCA are to thank for funding.



TESTIMONIES



Ebere Valentine,
President Nigerian Union Centre Region.

“The relationship between Cameroon and Nigeria has been cordial. In term of some of us doing business here, there are no worrisome issues at hand. We expect more collaboration among the two nations given that there is a change of Government in Nigeria. By so doing, the two nations will be the economic gateways to the sub-region. I will like to advice that the authorities should master the existing bilateral agreements of understanding that bind cross-border exchanges between our two countries. This will facilitate the free movement of goods and persons from both countries and make Cameroon and Nigeria economic and business hubs”.



Mr John IBE,
Secretary General Nigeria Union Centre Region.

“The relationship between Nigeria and Cameroon can best be described as cordial, mutually beneficial to the millions of citizens of both countries. It could obviously get better considering the massive untapped potentials in both countries. Authorities of both countries must shade their mutual distrust and suspicion and build on the merging regional and global integration for the common good of the people”.



Mrs MBUR ANNA BANINLA
Cameroonian Diplomat – Former Student of Nigerians Universities

I have very good memories of my friends in Nigeria, who took care of me. In fact, Nigerians are very good people, sociable, especialy in the North where I schooled. They were mostly muslim, but christians and did not have many problems. My friends were all muslims. I even learnt how to pray like a muslim witout problems. One thing that marked my stay in Nigeria, was that during the first Presidency of H.E. Muhammadu Buhari, there was a lot of discipline. There was what called « war against indiscipline ».