



## **TOGETHER FOR SOLIDARITY AND DEVELOPMENT**

The days from the 29th to the 30th of July 2015 have indisputably opened a new page in the relationship between Cameroon and Nigeria. This page magnifies peace and solidarity, permitting us to conduct the real fights together, those of security and development.

Regarding security, the working and friendly visit of President Muhammadu Buhari to Cameroon gives the full measure that the President of the Republic, Paul Biya and his Nigerian counterpart intimately share the conviction that it is up to Africans to, first of all, ensure their own safety. Better still, "responsible neighbors" should know how to solve "neighborhood problems", especially when the latter affects their survival. Hence, the shared satisfaction of both Heads of State in the ongoing weakening of the operational capabilities of Boko Haram, as well as their determination to completely eradicate this terrorist group from their countries.

The meeting at Yaoundé between both Heads of State also revealed a shared awareness of the fact that security is a springboard to the development of our states, the welfare of the population, the respect of human dignity and the fight against poverty.

The policy of appeasement and of reinforcement of good neighborly relationship desired by both Presidents reached its peak during this historic meeting. It gives full due to President Paul Biya, who solemnly called for "a new impetus in the economic relationship between our two countries for more solidarity and complementarity."

Hence, his call for the promotion of maximum fluidity in exchanges and the creation of more joint ventures between Cameroonian and Nigerian economic operators. A fully nested perspective by his Nigerian counterpart, Muhammadu Buhari, determined more than ever to improve and deepen the close ties between both countries in all fields; especially in the area of mutually beneficial economic cooperation, likely to offer new opportunities for both peoples, economic powerhouses in their respective sub-regions, Central Africa and West Africa. How do we interpret the momentum otherwise, for example, during the visit to the infrastructure projects that form bridges between the two states: the Bamenda-Enugu corridor; the Gamborou-Ngala-Kousseri road or the bridge on the Mayo Tiel?

Obviously, the option of "African solutions to African problems", formerly disputed, is a concrete example of implementation. It establishes an operational link between peace, security and development. With the key, possibilities to set in motion a programme of concrete actions beneficial for both countries, aware of the stakes for mutual survival.

Finally, the option taken by the President of the Republic H.E. Paul Biya sounds like a call of encouragement for other African governments: "be interested in the problems of your neighborhood, it will lead to the resolution of those of the continent ". His main virtue is to call for responsibility, but mainly for the construction of an architecture highlighting peace, security and solidarity, leading to an "armed" neighborhood for development.

## **JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ**

At the invitation of His Excellency Paul Biya, President of the Republic of Cameroon, His Excellency President Muhammadu Buhari, of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, accompanied by a delegation of top Government officials, paid a friendly and working visit to Cameroon on 29 and 30 July 2015.

1. The visit is part of efforts to strengthen the excellent and historic friendship and brotherly ties as well as good neighbourliness existing between the two countries.
2. On his arrival at the Yaounde-Nsimalen International Airport, His Excellency President Muhammadu Buhari, of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, was welcomed by his counterpart, His Excellency Paul Biya, in the presence of national dignitaries and the diplomatic corps.
3. On his personal behalf and that of the Government and people of Cameroon, His Excellency Paul Biya, President of the Republic of Cameroon, wished his brother and friend, His Excellency President Muhammadu Buhari, of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, a warm welcome and a pleasant stay in Cameroon.
4. The two Heads of State held talks in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity during which they reviewed a wide range of bilateral, regional and international issues.
5. On security issues, the two Heads of State noted with satisfaction the ongoing weakening of the operational capacities of Boko Haram. They condemned the terrorist attacks perpetrated by Boko Haram within the member



countries of the Lake Chad Basin and expressed their condolences and compassion to the civilian and military victims of Boko Haram. Their Excellencies also reaffirmed their commitment and renewed support for the Multinational Joint Task Force in the war against Boko Haram. They expressed their common resolve to eliminate Boko Haram and, in this connection, agreed amongst other things, to intensify the exchange of intelligence between the security services of the two countries.

6. President Muhammadu Buhari reaffirmed the determination of his country to strengthen its cooperation with Cameroon and other neighbouring countries, for the rapid elimination of this phenomenon.
7. Both Heads of State pledged to strengthen security collaboration along their common border under the auspices of the Cameroon-Nigeria Trans-Border Security Committee and within the framework of the implementation of the concept of strategic operations approved at the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Lake Chad Basin Commission and Benin, held in Abuja on 11 June 2015.
8. Both Heads of State welcomed the improvement of the surveillance of the maritime spaces of the two countries, resulting from their combined efforts within inter regional institutions. In the face of persistent attacks at sea, they decided to enhance their security cooperation, so as to make the coastal areas, in-land and sea water ways of Cameroon and Nigeria safer.

9. On bilateral relations, both leaders welcomed the exemplary cooperation between the two countries through the Joint Commission for Cooperation, which covers all socio-economic and development sectors namely; security, health, agriculture, education, trade, energy, infrastructure, environment, forests, water and consular affairs.
10. The two Heads of State welcomed the first meeting of Governors of contiguous States/Regions on the Nigeria-Cameroon border and called for regular meetings of this body to complement and strengthen collaboration between the two brotherly countries.
11. The two leaders agreed to convene the first session of the Cameroon-Nigeria Committee on Consular Affairs and Immigration by October 2015 in Abuja, Nigeria, to review the Protocol Agreement on Free Movement of Persons and Goods, signed in 1963.
12. They also decided to strengthen the excellent economic and trade relations between the Republic of Cameroon and the Federal Republic of Nigeria by promoting investment in both countries through the convening of the Cameroon-Nigeria Business Forum in Abuja, at a date to be mutually agreed.
13. The two Heads of State called for the early completion of construction works on the Bamenda-Enugu corridor. They also decided to accelerate feasibility studies



to construct a bridge over Mayo-Tiel, and the Gamborou-Ngala-Kousseri road.

14. The two Heads of State took note of the satisfaction expressed by the UN Secretary General in his most recent report on the work of the UN Office for West Africa from January to June 2015, regarding progress in the demarcation of the land boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria. They agreed to endorse the recommendation of the UN Secretary General on the completion before the end of 2015 of the land border demarcation work in order to concentrate on enhancing cross-border cooperation.
15. The two Heads of State welcomed the agreement on Cross-border cooperation on hydro carbons which has been initialled and agreed to accelerate the process of signature and operationalization.
16. At the continental level, the two Heads of State examined the current socio-political situation in Africa, and reaffirmed their commitment to contribute to promoting peace and good governance as well as consolidating democracy on the continent.
17. The two Heads of State welcomed the holding of an ECCAS-ECOWAS Summit to pool together efforts in combating the terrorist sect, Boko Haram. They also endorsed the commitments made at the Extraordinary Summit of the LCBC and Benin held on 11 June 2015 in Abuja. They thanked the UN, the African Union, ECOWAS,

ECCAS and several bilateral and multilateral partners for their active solidarity in the war against Boko Haram.

18. The two Heads of State also reaffirmed their support for the implementation of the LCBC Five-Year Investment Programme 2013-2017, which seeks to save Lake Chad, restore its ecosystem and promote the socio-economic development of the people living within the basin.
19. At the international level, the two Heads of State took note of the encouraging proposals and recommendations of the UN Conference on Financing for Development that took place from 13 to 16 July 2015 in Addis Ababa. They placed legitimate hope on the negotiation of a bold and fair global agreement on Climate Change at the upcoming International Conference on Climate Change in Paris, and on the adoption of the proposed Post-2015 Development Agenda at the high-level summit to be held on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in September 2015.
20. The two Heads of State also agreed to step up consultation at all levels, in order to enhance the excellent relations existing between the two countries.
21. His Excellency President Muhammadu Buhari, of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, expressed profound gratitude to his Brother and Friend, His Excellency Paul Biya, President of the Republic of Cameroon, to his Government and to the brotherly people of Cameroon for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded him and his delegation.

22. His Excellency President Muhammadu Buhari, of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, invited his Cameroonian counterpart, His Excellency Paul Biya, to pay a friendly and working visit to Nigeria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date will be determined subsequently through diplomatic channels.

Done in Yaounde on 30<sup>th</sup> July 2015 both  
versions in English and French, being authentic.





## **Toast by President Paul BIYA during the State Dinner Yaounde, 29 July 2015**

**Mr President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Very  
Dear Brother,**

The Cameroonian people, my wife and I are very pleased and proud to welcome you to Yaounde this day. You are on a maiden visit to Cameroon following your election to the highest office of Nigeria, a neighbouring and brotherly country with which we have always shared strong and indestructible ties created by our geographic closeness and by History.

I therefore wish you and your delegation a warm welcome to and a pleasant and fruitful stay in Cameroon.

Permit me, on behalf of the Cameroonian people and on my personal behalf, to avail myself of this solemn occasion to once more heartily congratulate you on your recent election which, today, requires you to preside over the destiny of your great nation.

**Mr President,**

A dark cloud is looming over our countries even as we welcome you. We are facing the same threat which may rock the very foundations of our two Nations. This danger bears the name Boko Haram.

Its atrocities and crimes are jeopardizing social peace around Lake Chad and, especially, in our two countries. The number of deaths and victims is rising. Economic activities have been crippled in affected areas. The number of refugees and displaced persons is ever-increasing.

We cannot allow this canker to spread. We must pool our resources and forces, and share our experiences.

I fathom your determination to put an end to Boko Haram activities on Nigerian territory and to cooperate with the other affected countries.

I therefore pay deserved tribute to the initiatives you have taken in that connection.

Rest assured of Cameroon's total, constant and unfailing commitment in this just and noble struggle. Our intransigence is matched only by the determination to ensure that our peoples continue to live in the peace and tranquility they have always known until recently.

As soon as the terrorist threat was felt at our border, I took important measures to step up the operational capacity of our defence and security forces.

These measures added to an exemplary and dynamic international cooperation that we hail today.

Friendly and brotherly countries like Chad, Niger, responded with great solidarity to the measures which enjoyed and still enjoy the support of our close-knit and unanimous peoples.

As I have already stated in other occasions, and we all agree, terrorism is today a global threat and only a global response can stamp it out.

The future of our States, the prosperity and wellbeing of our peoples, as well as world peace depend on it.



The seriousness of the security issues I have just raised should not dampen our determination to pursue the excellent diversified bilateral cooperation ties existing between our two countries.

We have established various cooperation platforms besides the many informal transactions carried out between our peoples. I believe that through these platforms, we can now implement even more common-interest cross-border projects to improve the living conditions of our respective peoples and transform our zone into an area of inclusive prosperity.

I am therefore appealing, Mr President, for a fresh push to economic ties between our two countries to ensure greater solidarity and complementarity. In the same vein, we should ease trade between our two countries and

encourage more joint ventures involving our economic operators.

I strongly believe in your readiness to work towards that goal, and your visit to Cameroon as well as the discussions we have had have strengthened my conviction.

**Mr President,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

My wife and I now invite you to raise your glasses in honour of the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, His Excellency Muhammadu BUHARI; to the strengthening of secular ties between Nigeria and Cameroon; to peace, concord and the prosperity of our brotherly peoples!

Thank you.



**Remarks by H.E. President Muhammadu BUHARI at a Dinner hosted in his honour by the Excellency President Paul BIYA of the Republic of Cameroon during his friendly and working visit to Cameroon on 29th July 2015**

**Mr. President,  
Mrs. Chantal Biya,  
The President of the Senate,  
The President of the National Assembly,  
The Prime Minister, Head of Government,  
Mr. Vice Prime Minister,  
Members of Government,  
Members of the Diplomatic Corps,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

I am delighted to be in this beautiful city of Yaounde and to be the guest of Your Excellency President Paul Biya and my brothers and sisters, the good people of Cameroon. I am particularly delighted by the warm reception accorded to my delegation since our arrival this morning. I am not surprised given the well-known hospitality of Cameroon and its wise and amiable President, my brother, President Paul Biya.

I want to pay tribute to the excellent relations that have continued to exist between our two countries and our peoples. Cameroonians and Nigerians are one people with shared destiny; this has led us to always bring reason, maturity and accommodation to bear in the conduct of our bilateral relations.

The credit for this good neighbourliness goes to the patriotic leadership of past and present leaders of our two great countries and our peace-loving and hardworking people. We do not take this peaceful co-existence of Cameroonians and Nigerians for granted. We must work to build on and sustain this cordial relationship.

**Your Excellency,**

Cameroon and Nigeria have both been forced to confront a common enemy, whose nefarious and murderous activities have brought insecurity and humanitarian sufferings to our lands. Nigeria remains resolute in the fight against the Boko Haram insurgency that has killed and maimed thousands of our people and rendered many families homeless and without means of livelihood.

Let me seize this opportunity to formally express my Government's gratitude to you, Mr President, for providing refuge to our people fleeing the cowardly attacks on their homes by the insurgents and for your support to our military and security personnel. Our condolences and sympathies go to the families of the victims of these acts of unwarranted terror in both Cameroon and Nigeria. We cannot afford to falter in our resolve to rid our countries of this evil that is threatening to destroy our hard-earned freedoms and what we have achieved as individual countries and collectively in our sub-region.

The insurgency, terrible as it is, should not be allowed to rob us of our humanity. In fact, it has presented an opportunity for us to work together as neighbours for our common security, peace and socio-economic development. We recognize that none of us can succeed alone. In order to win this war, we need the collective efforts of each one of us, standing together as a formidable force for good, to defeat and end these acts of terror against our people.

Let me assure all of my relentless pursuit of all possible means to safeguard Nigeria's territorial integrity, protect the lives and property of our citizens as well as my commitments to continue to collaborate with Cameroon and neighbours, within the framework of the Lake Chad Basin Commission. The Federal Government of Nigeria is committed to respecting international norms to resolve this matter and to restore normalcy to all the affected areas as soon as possible.

**Your Excellency,**

I am also willing to improve and expand the already existing close bilateral relations between our two countries in all spheres, including a mutually beneficial economic cooperation that can open up opportunities for both our peoples. In this regard, I welcome the achievements so far recorded by the Cameroon-Nigeria Joint Commission and all the landmark agreements signed between our two countries. I look forward to increased joint ventures between our economies in infrastructure development, transport and commerce, among others.

Once more, let me express my appreciation and those of my entourage to you and the good people of Cameroon for the excellent hospitality extended to us during our stay.

**Your Excellency and Dear Brother,  
Your Excellency Madam Chantal Biya,  
Distinguished Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

It is my distinct pleasure, at this point, to invite you to raise your glasses and join me as I propose a toast, on behalf of the Government and people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, for the good health of Your Excellency and dear brother, President Paul Biya and Madam Chantal Biya, and to the peace and prosperity of the Government and people of the Republic of Cameroon.

Long live the Republic of Cameroon,  
Long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria,  
Long live Nigeria-Cameroon relations.

Thank you.





## **HIGH-LEVEL VISITS BETWEEN CAMEROON AND NIGERIA**

### **Visits of Nigerian Heads of State to Cameroon**

- 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.
- President Goodluck JONATHAN's 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).

### **President Paul Biya's Visits to Nigeria**

- President Paul Biya visited Nigeria in 1983 and 1991.
- He attended the Commonwealth Summit in Abuja in 2003.
- He was present at the swearing-in ceremony of President Olusegun Obasanjo in 2003.
- He took part in the inauguration of President Yar'Adua on May 29, 2007.
- President Paul Biya equally attended celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of Nigeria's independence on October 1, 2010 in Abuja.

### **Visits at the ministerial level**

- The Vice - Prime Minister, Amadou Ali has visited Abuja on many occasions as a Special Envoy of the Head of State.
- The Prime Minister, Head of Government, Philemon Yang represented the Head of State during the centenary celebrations of the Nigerian Federation on February 27, 2014 in Yaounde. He also participated in the International Conference on Peace, Security and Development, which was organised during the event.
- Mr. Rene Emmanuel SADI, Minister of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation, paid a visit to Abuja on March 15, 2014. He was a Special Envoy of the Head of State to his Nigerian counterpart H.E. Goodluck JONATHAN.
- Minister Rene Emmanuel SADI was bearer of a message from H.E Paul Biya to President Muhammadu BUHARI on June 23, 2015.

### **Nigerian ministers have also been in Cameroon. For example :**

- H.E. OJO MADUEKWE, Nigeria's Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- H.E. Nuruddeen Muhammad, Minister Delegate at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was a Special Envoy of the President of Nigeria to his Cameroonian counterpart.
- H.E. Ambassador AMINU Bashir Wali, Minister of Foreign Affairs was a Special Envoy of President Goodluck JONATHAN to President Paul BIYA on February 28, 2015.



## CAMEROON-NIGERIA RELATIONS

### Political and Diplomatic Relations

Bilateral relations between Cameroon and Nigeria were established in 1960. These relationships are greatly influenced by historical, geographical and economic factors. Several agreements govern these relations.

These are:

- 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;
- Cooperation Agreement in the fields of Science and Technology, signed on April 11, 2014 in Yaounde;
- Memorandum of Understanding relating to the implementation of the programme on cooperation and cultural exchanges, signed on April 11, 2014;
- Agreement on Youth Development, signed on April 11, 2014 in Yaounde.

H.E. Mrs. Hadiza Mustapha, High Commissioner of Nigeria to Cameroon presented copies of her credentials to Cameroon's Minister of External Relations on August 10, 2012, and her credentials to the Head of State on December 7, 2012.

Appointed by decree No. 2008/132 of April 7, 2008, H.E. Salaheddine Abbas IBRAHIMA is Cameroon's High Commissioner to Nigeria. He presented his credentials on July 25, 2008. Cameroon has a Consulate General in Lagos and a Consulate in Calabar headed respectively by H.E. Dong Ekorong Paul and H.E. ATANGANA Michel Auguste. Nigeria has two Consulates General in Cameroon, Douala and Buea. It plans to open another one in Garoua.

Historically, relations between Cameroon and Nigeria have been based primarily on the internal situation, the temperament of the men in power, politicians, and governors of Border States of Nigeria.

The cooperation between the two countries has been hampered by misunderstandings arising from:

- The presence of suspected Boko Haram members in Cameroon ;
- The problems inherent in the demarcation of the border (including the lake area, sea and land) ;
- The fight to safeguard specific interests (energy resources, wildlife, forest and aquatic) ;
- The significant presence of the Nigerians on Cameroonian territory (estimated at 4 million people);
- The divergent interpretation of texts (protesting bad faith by Nigeria with respect to the 1975 Maroua Declaration and the Anglo-German Treaty of 1913) ;
- The sea and land border dispute, and the closure of the land border due to the outbreak of the Ebola virus.

Concerning the border dispute over the Bakassi

Peninsula, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled on the matter on October 10, 2002. A Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission was created for the implementation of this judgement. Faced with hesitations from Nigeria, the then Secretary General of the UN, KOFI ANNAN, successfully brought the two Heads of State to adopt measures for the implementation of this judgment on five different occasions. The Green Tree Agreement was signed during the fifth meeting, which took place on June 12, 2006 in New York, USA. It regulates the details of the withdrawal of Nigerian from the Bakassi Peninsula, and the status of foreigners living on this peninsula. The transfer of authority

and the withdrawal of Nigerian troops in the Bakassi Peninsula took place on August 14, 2008. On August 14, 2013 the special transitional regime came to an end.

To date, the Joint Commission for the implementation of the October 10, 2002 judgment has held 33 regular sessions and five special sessions. At its fifth special session, held on May 11, 2007 in Abuja, the Joint Commission approved the final maritime boundary. As for demarcation of the land border, work is continuing normally. Over 90% of the border between the two countries has been demarcated. The process to delimit the boundaries is underway. However, there are a few tens of kilometres which remain a stumbling block.

The sessions of the Enlarged Joint Commission on Cooperation were resumed in 2008 with the holding of the fourth Session on October 9-11, 2008 in Yaounde. The 5th Session was on November 23-24, 2010 in Abuja. The 6th session took place on April 9-11, 2014 in Yaoundé. The 7th session is scheduled to take place in Abuja in 2016.

These meetings enabled both sides to discuss issues relating to security cooperation in the consular, economic, commercial, scientific, judicial and socio-cultural milieu.

### **Economic, commercial and technical cooperation**

As part of the implementation of resolutions of the Mixed Commissions, open days on the economy and trade in Nigeria were held in Douala in February 2009, while those on Cameroon were held in Calabar (2009), Kano and Port Harcourt (2010), and Lagos (2012). A Business Forum between the two countries is being prepared.

Cooperation in the field of Post and Telecommunications has been consolidated through the holding of a sector by sector joint committee on Posts and Telecommunications on October 28 - November 4, 2009 in Abuja. A monitoring committee has been set up in Cameroon's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

Nigeria took 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 arts and crafts, «African Festival for Arts and Craft Exposition» (AFAC) in Abuja, Nigeria since 2008.

Experts worked on the management of protected areas shared between Cameroon and Nigeria on November 11,

2010 in Limbe, Cameroon. A draft agreement has been approved by both parties.

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.

Experts of the two countries met on December 27-29, 2012 as part of the establishment of a warning system in cases of floods from the Lagdo Dam. The Honourable Minister of Water Resources of Nigeria visited Cameroon on July 23-26, 2013. A draft MOU was negotiated on December 19, 2014 in Abuja. Its signature remains pending.

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.

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.

### **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 connection, officials in charge of surveillance and intelligence gathering shall meet should it be necessary.

The fight against Boko Haram is a major concern between the two countries. Cameroon has reorganised its military structures in the northern region. The fourth inter-military region (RMIA4), a fourth police region and the 41st motorized infantry brigade (4th BRIM) were created in August 2014. Heavy military equipment and 6,000 men are deployed in the Far North to defend the country's territory.



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.

The cooperation between Cameroon and Nigeria was strengthened through the release of the seven French hostages kidnapped in Cameroon by Boko Haram on February 19, 2013, and released on April 19, 2013. A French priest was kidnapped on November 14, 2013. Security cooperation between the two countries resulted in the release of the priest on December 31, 2013. This was same for some Chinese and Cameroonian hostages.

As part of the fight against insecurity in Nigeria, the two Heads of State participated, alongside other Presidents of neighbouring countries, and officials from the USA, Britain and the European Union, in a summit held in Paris on May 17, 2014. Follow-up meetings to implement resolutions of the summit held on June 12, 2014 in London, August 5, 2014 were in Washington, September 3,

2014 in Abuja and on January 20, 2015 in Niamey, Nigeria.

On January 29, 2015 the African Union officially supported the putting in place of the Multinational Joint Task Force of the LCBC and Benin. A meeting for the development of the rules of engagement was held in Yaounde on February 5-7, 2015. The documents produced were forwarded to the AU, which submitted them to the UN Security Council for adoption.

However, Nigeria has changed its position on the idea of a vote in the UN Security Council. At an Extraordinary Summit of the LCBC on June 11, 2015 in Abuja, Nigeria opted for the enhancement of cooperation between the countries of the LCBC and Benin. The 8,700-man coalition force shall consist mainly of Nigerian soldiers under the command of a Nigerian born General Tukur Burutai. Its headquarters shall be based in N'Djamena, Chad. Nigeria has pledged to donate 100 million US dollars.

Furthermore, ECCAS, after the February 2015 extraordinary COPAX summit in Yaounde, designated Heads of State of the Republic of Congo and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to meet with Nigerian and Ghanaian authorities for the organisation of an ECOWAS-ECCAS summit for the adoption of a bi-regional strategy against Boko Haram. The ECOWAS-ECCAS Summit, originally scheduled for April 2015 has been postponed indefinitely.



## **PROJECTS TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE 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;
- The proposed visit to Nigeria of senior Cameroonian officials. Similar to visits to Cameroon in 2011 and 2013, by participants of a refresher course for senior officials of the National Institute of Political and Strategic Studies of Nigeria (NIPSS).

## **PERSPECTIVES ON PENDING CASES**

- The proposed construction of a bridge over the Mayo Tiel to facilitate the movement persons and goods between Nigeria and northern Cameroon;
- A meeting by the Committee on Consular and Immigration Issues;
- Negotiation on a draft Agreement on Cross border Cooperation especially on hydrocarbon products in the maritime border area;
- Negotiation on a Memorandum of Understanding for the Establishment of a Warning System on Flood Risk Management in the Benue Basin;
- Opening of negotiations on the partnership agreement between Cameroon's Agency for Standards and Quality (ANOR) and Nigeria's National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC);
- Visit to Nigeria by senior Cameroonian officials in 2015;
- Organisation of the Nigeria-Cameroon Business Forum in April 2015 in Abuja;
- Opening of the land boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria, closed because of outbreak of the Ebola virus since August 2014;
- Opening of a Nigerian Consulate General in Garoua.



## WHAT PRESIDENT PAUL BIYA SAID... ON BOKO HARAM

### 1. Statement on the occasion of the reception of freed French hostages (Moulin-Fournier family) at Unity Palace – Yaounde, 19 April 2013

The happy ending to this incident is definitely the result of exemplary cooperation between the French, Nigerian and Cameroonian Governments. Their services showed remarkable efficiency and great discretion.

The main lesson I learn from this incident, as I speak to you, is that **the security problems facing our continent will be resolved only through close international cooperation**. Obviously, there is an urgent need to strengthen such cooperation.

For my part, I wish to reaffirm my determination to spare no effort to ensure that Cameroon remains a land of hospitality, tolerance, stability, peace and progress.

### 2. Speech at the opening session of the 15th Summit of la Francophonie, Dakar 19 November 2014

For instance, I would like to draw your attention to the situation in my country which is currently facing attacks from the Boko Haram sect. I will mention in passing that all of Nigeria's immediate neighbours are OIF members and just like Cameroon, are concerned.

**Faced with a common enemy who rebuffs every value we hold dear, solidarity must come fully into play.** Recent history teaches us that there can be no compromise with such an opponent.

### 3. Statement on the theme "Regional Peace and Stability". Washington, 6 August 2014

Today, Cameroon has to grapple with Boko Haram incursions. We have taken self-defence measures. **However, Boko Haram is a transnational phenomenon which also calls for a transnational response.** This is a form of fundamentalism that defies the values of democracy and of our societies. It poses a threat not only to Africa but also to other parts of the world.

We must pool efforts to stem its tide. Terrorism begets piracy, illegal arms trade, and trafficking of all kinds. There again, we must pool our efforts.

Lastly, the most pernicious threat to peace is poverty.

**The global nature of this threat to regional peace and stability equally requires a global response to which all members of the international community must contribute.**

Here also, we believe it is worthwhile to establish a true partnership for, as elsewhere, peace and security are prerequisites for the stability and development of African States.

They are the sine qua non for harmony between nations.

### 4. Message to the Nation at the end of the year 2014 and the beginning of the New Year 2015, 31 December 2014

Initially, the Boko Haram terrorist organization carried out raids to seize isolated hostages or loot public or private property.

Buoyed by their grip on north-eastern Nigeria, the so-called "jihadists" launched major attacks on the Far-North Region of our country, for instance, the attack on the workers' camp of a Chinese company at Waza and the raid on Kolofata, resulting in several deaths and the abduction of many hostages.

This could not be tolerated. We therefore set up a response and prevention mechanism which quickly proved its worth. Since then, Boko Haram has suffered heavy human and material losses in each of its attacks. It is hoped that they would learn their lesson.

At this juncture, I would like to pay glowing tribute to our defence forces whose valour has been demonstrated in recent fighting.



I have had occasion to say that the Nation as a whole ought to mobilize and rally behind its defence forces.

Such seems to be the case by all accounts from our regions. I have most particularly appreciated the stance of our Muslim compatriots. They, like all the other Cameroonians, have clearly understood that this war is by no means based on religion. They have clearly understood that it is a response to external aggression by a terrorist organization that does not subscribe to the values of a fraternal society.

I would also like to recall here that Cameroon is not the only country facing this threat which knows no boundaries. Some of our neighbouring countries, namely Benin, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, are collaborating with us to form a united front against Boko Haram.

The United Nations Organization and several big powers, particularly the United States of America, Germany, France, Russia and China, also back us. I will be revisiting this issue before long.

5. Speech in response to the Diplomatic Corps, Yaounde, 8 January 2015

In my message to the Nation a few days ago, I mentioned the escalation of attacks by Boko Haram in the northern part of my country and how we have responded.

As you are aware, we have beefed up our defence forces in the region concerned by taking measures to protect our population against repeated terrorist attacks and maintain our territorial integrity. As in many other countries around the world confronted by such threats, we have adopted laws and regulations to prevent and stamp out terrorism. Such is the purport of the law recently passed by Parliament. The law has been welcomed by the large majority of the Cameroonian people who clearly understand its rationale.

Today, I would like to underscore the global nature of the threat we are facing.

Those who tried to subjugate Mali, those who sporadically carry out raids into our country, those who probably influenced some factions in the Central African Republic and those who created chaos in Somalia have the same goals: to establish their authority on the Sahel strip from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean and set up their ruthless obscurantist regime therein.

A global threat calls for a global response. Such should be the response of the international community, including the African Union and our regional organizations. We must not delude ourselves. Although weakened by the losses it has suffered, our foe nonetheless remains capable of bouncing back. Its raids in northern Mali and the repeated attacks launched against our territory should convince us of this fact. We must bear in mind that the distance separating a country from the combat zones is no sure-fire guarantee of safety.

Personally, I still believe that the threat posed by Jihadists, Boko Haram and Shebabs may be defeated only through global mobilization. Many have understood this, but are yet to draw lessons from it. I would like to commend the multi-faceted support provided by the United Nations organization, but also some big powers, notably the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom, China, Russia and Germany. We thank them for their firm determination to stand by us in this struggle.

6. Message to the Youth, 10 February 2015

Take the example of our young soldiers who are ensuring our security along our borders. Their bravery, their sense of duty and sacrifice show us what utmost love for fatherland can be.

The war they are waging on our behalf, at the risk of their lives, involves the entire Nation. There is no doubt that with the support of us all, we will emerge victorious. Friendly countries that cherish peace and freedom, the international community and world opinion are on our side.



## **CALL OF THE HEAD OF STATE FOR A GLOBAL RESPONSE AGAINST BOKO HARAM AND THE RESPONSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY**

On 8 January 2015, in his speech responding to the wishes of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to Cameroon, President Paul BIYA called for mobilization at the international level against the barbaric acts perpetrated by the Boko Haram terrorist group against Nigeria and Cameroon.

The Head of State indicated that the response of the international community, especially that of the African Union and of regional organizations facing the threat posed by Boko Haram on peace, security and stability of the continent must be collective, for, he emphasized, “A global response to a global threat.”

President Paul BIYA's call was heard because, at the 24th Summit of Heads of State and Government of the African Union (AU) held on the 30th and 31st of January 2015 in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia, Heads of State and Government condemned the horrific terrorist attacks perpetrated by Boko Haram.

For the Chairperson of the AU Commission, NKOSA-ZANA DLAMINI-ZUMA, the activities of the Boko Haram terrorist group are a serious threat to the security and development not only of Nigeria and the region but also of the entire continent.

Consequently, Africa as a whole has the duty and the obligation to provide all the necessary support to Member States of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and to Benin, in accordance with the principles of African solidarity and indivisibility of peace and security on the continent.

Madam Dlamini-Zuma called for a “collective response” against Boko Haram.

For his part, the Secretary General of the UN, BAN

KI-MOON welcomed the willingness of the AU to create a regional force to fight against the Nigerian Islamist group Boko Haram.

Denouncing “ the unnamed brutality “ of Boko Haram militia, BAN KI-MOON estimated that a “regional and international cooperation” was required to fight against the group.

The Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the AU called for the creation of a regional military force of 7,500 men to counteract the Islamist group.

A meeting of African military experts was held from the 5th to the 7th of February 2015 in Yaoundé to elaborate the concept of operations and engagement rules of the Multinational Mixed Force (MMF) of 7 500 military and other workforce in charge to fight against Boko Haram.

After this meeting, member countries of the LCBC and Benin agreed on a principle of a force of 8 700 men (additional 1,200 men compared to what was initially planned). Experts agreed to establish the Headquarters of the Force in N'Djamena, in accordance with the conclusions of the 5th meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Defence of the LCBC of the 20th of January 2015 in Niamey, Niger. The funding equation Remains to be solved.

During the consultation between Heads of State and Government of ECCAS, that held on the 31st of January 2015 in Addis Ababa, on the sidelines of the 24th Summit of the African Union, Heads of State and Government condemned with the greatest firmness, the barbarian and unacceptable acts perpetrated by the Boko Haram terrorist group against States of the Lake Chad Basin. They congratulated the decision of the AU to authorize the deployment of the MMF.

The Heads of State and Government of ECCAS expressed their full solidarity with President Paul BIYA, for the fight that Cameroon leads against the aggression it faces. They congratulated the Cameroon Defence and Security Forces for their bravery and their patriotism and encouraged them to continue their efforts relentlessly until the eradication of the Boko Haram terrorist group.

The Heads of State and Government expressed their sincere gratitude to the President of the Republic of Chad, H.E. IDRIS DEBY ITNO, for the fraternal support that he and his people bring to the Republic of Cameroon by sending a large contingent for the fight against the Boko Haram terrorist group.

The Heads of State and Government have decided to activate the appropriate mechanisms of the Community,

especially the Pact of Mutual Assistance between Member States of ECCAS and the relevant provisions of the Protocol relative to the Peace and Security Council in Central Africa (COPAX) in order to set up a sub-regional strategy to support Cameroon and Chad in the fight against the Boko Haram terrorist group, which threatens to destabilize the sub-region.

The Heads of State and Government of ECCAS decided to hold an urgent extraordinary session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of COPAX, on 16 February 2015 in Yaounde. The Summit was preceded by a COPAX Cabinet meeting (14 February) and a Defence and Security Commission meeting (11 and 12 February).





## CONCLUSIONS OF THE PARIS SUMMIT ON SECURITY IN NIGERIA (17 MAY 2014)

The Heads of State of Benin, Cameroon, France, Nigeria, Niger and Chad as well as the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the European Union participated in a summit on security in Nigeria on 17 May 2014. The summit was occasion for the intensification of regional and international mobilisation to fight against the Boko Haram terrorist group.

The meeting ended with several decisions which will reinforce cooperation amongst the states in the region, not only to free the young girls who were taken captive but also to intensify the fight against Boko Haram. The partners at the meeting (France, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the European Union) committed themselves to support this regional cooperation and to increase the international means required to fight Boko Haram and to protect the victims. All the states reasserted their commitment to the respect of human rights, in particular the protection of the rights of young girls who are victims of violence, forced marriages or threatened with slavery.

### Regional cooperation

Nigeria and its neighbours will develop the capacity to analyse and to react thereby contributing to reinforce the security of the population and the rule of law in all the zones affected by the terrorist activities of Boko Haram. To fight against the threat emanating from Boko Haram, which of recent carried out several deadly attacks and kidnapped over 270 school girls, Nigeria at its neighbours decided to immediately:

#### 1. On a bilateral bases.

- Institute mixed patrols that are well coordinated to fight Boko Haram and search for the missing persons.
- Put in place a system of intelligence sharing so as to sustain this operational action.
- Put in place mechanisms for the exchange of information on arms trafficking and reinforce measures to secure arms stocks.
- Put in place mechanisms for the monitoring of borders.

#### 2. On a multilateral bases.

- Put in place a unit for the convergence of intelligence.
- Institute a team dedicated to the identification of the means to be required and also to elaborate a regional strategy for the fight against Boko Haram within the Lake Chad Basin Commission.
- This approach is a logical follow-up to the Lake Chad Basin Commission which took place in 2012. The United States, the United Kingdom, France and the European Union will coordinate their support to this regional cooperation: technical expertise, training programmes, and support to programmes for the management of frontier areas.

#### Action at international level

The participants committed themselves to accelerating the process of putting up international sanctions, first of all within the ambit of the United Nations, against Boko Haram, Ansaru and their main leaders.

- Mobilisation in favour of marginalised zones and the fragile population, especially women who are exposed to all forms of violence.
- The three countries and the European Union committed to mobilising funding for programmes geared towards the socio-economic development of the regions concerned, with particular emphasis on the equality between men and women, the rights of women and girls, and especially their right to education, the reinforcement of the participation of women in all levels of decision making as well as the support of victims of sexual violence (judicial assistance, medical help and psycho-social support).
- The European Union will devote a good number of its programmes in this direction and will reinforce its fight against radicalisation.
- The participants agreed that the United Kingdom will host a meeting next month at ministerial level to review the progress on the implementation of this plan of action.



## DECLARATION OF YAOUNDE

### BY MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL FOR PEACE AND SECURITY OF CENTRAL AFRICA (COPAX) ON THE FIGHT AGAINST THE TERRORIST GROUP BOKO HARAM

We, Heads of State of the Member States of the Council for Peace and Security of Central Africa (COPAX), meeting in Yaounde, Republic of Cameroon, on the occasion of the Extraordinary Conference of Heads of State of COPAX, devoted to the fight against Boko Haram;

**1. Considering** the Treaty establishing the Economic Community of Central African States, signed in Libreville (Republic of Gabon) on 18 October 1983;

**2. Referring** to the relevant provisions of the COPAX Protocol and the Mutual Assistance Pact between ECCAS Member States, signed in Malabo on 24 February 2000;

**3. Concerned** by the repeated and growing attacks of the terrorist group Boko Haram against the Republic of Cameroon, and the Republic of Chad;

**4. Taking into consideration** the negative security, economic, social and humanitarian consequences the actions of this terrorist group have on the Republic of Cameroon and the Republic of Chad;

**5. Taking into consideration** also the fact that the countries concerned are compelled to divert substantial resources that were previously earmarked for their economic and social development to the fight against this terrorist group;

**6. Considering** the risk posed by this terrorist group Boko Haram to destabilize the entire Central African Sub-region;

**7. Aware** of the need to rid Africa of the scourge of terrorism and violent extremism that cannot be justified under any circumstance;

**8. Noting** that terrorism cannot, and should not, be associated with any specific religion, nationality, civilization or group;

**9. Referring** to the various United Nations Resolutions on terrorism and violent extremism, notably Resolution 2178 of 24 September 2014, adopted at the meeting of the United Nations Security Council devoted to threats against international peace and security caused by acts of terrorism;

**10. Referring** to Resolutions 2195 of 19 December 2014 and 2199 of 12 February 2015 of the United Nations Security Council, devoted respectively to terrorism and organized trans-border crime, as well as to the condemnation of any form of financing of terrorism;

**11. Referring** to the Communiqué of the 455th Meeting of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union at the level of Heads of State and Government on the phenomenon of terrorism and violent extremism in Africa, held on 2 September 2014 in Nairobi;

**12. Referring equally** to the Declaration of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Matters in Central Africa, during their 39th Session held on 5 December 2014 in Bujumbura, in support of Cameroon and Chad in the fight against the terrorist group Boko Haram;

**13. Taking into to consideration** the Conclusions of the Meeting of Foreign Affairs and Defence Ministers of Member States of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and of Benin of 20 January 2015 in Niamey;

**14. Considering** the Communiqué of the 484th Meeting of the African Union Peace and Security Council of 29th January 2015 in Addis Ababa on the terrorist group Boko Haram;

**15. Building** on the Conclusions of the Consultation of Heads of State and Government of ECCAS on the terrorist group Boko Haram, held on 31 January 2015, on the sidelines of the 24th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the African Union;

**16. Strongly condemn** the terrorist actions of Boko Haram in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger;

**17. Equally condemn** the financing and any form of support to the terrorist group Boko Haram;

**18. Equally condemn** the unjustifiable ambitions of this terrorist group to establish an “Islamic Caliphate” in the Lake Chad area, thereby tending to challenge national boundaries in the area;

**19. Support** all initiatives taken by the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the African Union and the International Community in seeking solutions to this problem, in particular, the establishment of the Multinational Joint Force (MJF);

**20. Undertake to** fully cooperate and at all levels with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in view of coordinating actions against the terrorist group Boko Haram;

**21. Encourage** in particular the Federal Republic of Nigeria to increase the synergies with the other countries of the Lake Chad Basin in the fight against the terrorist group Boko Haram;

**22. Congratulate** the Republic of Cameroon and the Republic of Chad on their exemplary cooperation to wipe out the terrorist group Boko Haram;

**23. Undertake to** provide as soon as possible an active and multifaceted support to Cameroon, Chad and any other Member State of the Community that will be affected

by the actions of this terrorist group Boko Haram, in particular military, financial, logistic and humanitarian assistance;

**24. Urge** the International Community to maintain and increase its multifaceted support for the fight against the terrorist group Boko Haram;

**25. Appeal** to the United Nations and all the stakeholders involved in the resolution of the crisis in Central Africa, to speed up the political and national reconstruction process so as to enable the Central African Republic to have defence and security forces to fully control its entire territory and prevent the country from being used as a fall-back and resupply area for the terrorist group Boko Haram;

**26. Mandate** the Secretary-General of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) to:

**a) develop**, by the end of March 2015, in collaboration with the States concerned, a plan for political-diplomatic actions, logistical support,

**b) set up**, in this regard, within the Secretariat General, a **Special Fund** in view of carrying out activities in the Member States concerned;

**c) maximise** synergies with existing institutional partners and immediately start identifying partnership opportunities with international and local stakeholders that may come to support, technically and financially, the actions of ECCAS Member States;

**d) sustain** the link with the African Union in order to guarantee its multifaceted support and ensure that it is in line with the MJF;

**e) ensure**, the follow-up of the implementation of this Declaration and submit to us on a constant basis a Report on the evolution of the security situation in the Lake Chad Basin, as well as on all the measures undertaken in order to implement this Declaration.

**Done at Yaounde, 16 February 2015**





## FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SUMMIT OF THE LAKE CHAD BASIN COMMISSION IN ABUJA (11 JUNE 2015).

1. An Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and Benin was hosted by **H.E. MUHAMMADU BUHARI** the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, on 11 June 2015 at the Presidential Conference Lodge Nnamdi Azikwe International Airport Abuja (Nigeria) under the Chairmanship of **H.E. ISSOUFOU MAHAMADOU**, President of Niger Republic, Current Chairman of the Summit of Heads of State and Government of LCBC member countries.

2. The following Heads of State were present in the Extraordinary Summit:

- **H.E. ISSOUFOU MAHAMADOU**, President of the Republic, Head of State of Niger
- **H.E. MUHAMMADU BUHARI**, President of the Federal Republic, State of Nigeria
- **H.E. IDRISSE DEBY ITNO**, President of the Republic, Head of State of Chad
- **H.E. PAUL BIYA**, President of the Republic, Head of State of Cameroon ably represented by **Mr. MEBE NGO'O EDGARD ALAIN**, Minister Delegate at the Presidency in charge of Defence
- **H.E. Dr. YAYI BONI**, President of the Republic, Head of State of Benin.

3. Deliberations focused on 'The Security Situation in the Lake Chad Basin, the Immediate Operationalization of the Multinational Joint Task Force and the Adoption of Emergency Development Plan' were preceded by a preparatory meeting of the Ministers of Defence, the Chiefs of Defence Staff and Heads of Security and Intelligence Services of the LCBC member States and Benin.

4. In the course of their deliberation, the Heads of State and Government of LCBC and Benin Republic acknowledged with satisfaction the success recorded on military operations jointly conducted in the field by the

coalition of the troops from Cameroun, Niger, Nigeria and Chad which have significantly broken down military capability of Boko Haram terrorist group. However, they agreed on the need to keep on this drive marked by solidarity in action by taking decisive measures in order to totally curb Boko Haram insurgency.

5. The Heads of State and Government of LCBC and Benin further agreed on the need to support military operations with an emergency development plan in favour of vulnerable populations in the region in order to fight against the root causes of insecurity relating to poverty.

6. At the end of their deliberations, the Heads of State and Government of LCBC and Benin Republic took the following decisions:

7. Approved the Concept of Operations (CONOPS) Strategic and Operational and related documents of the MNJTF for the fight against Boko Haram terrorist group.

8. Approved the immediate deployment of the MNJTF HQ at N'Djamena (Chad) by implementing its human, logistic and financial requirements;

9. Approved the deployment of the national contingents to the MNJTF under the operational command of the MNJTF Commander assisted by his Joint Headquarters by 30th July 2015.

10. Approved the funding of the sum of Thirty Million Dollars (\$30,000,000) USD for the installation and equipping of the MNJTF HQ.

11. Approved the establishment of the Executive Secretariat as the Headquarters of the Mission and the Executive Secretary of LCBC being the Head of Mission.

12. Approved the nomination of the 3 key post of responsibility of the MNJTF HQs as follows :

13. Force Commander: Nigeria (Until the end of the mission)

14. Deputy Force Commander: Cameroun (Rotational every 12 Months)

iii. Chief of Staff: Tchad (Rotational every 12 months)

g). Requests the African Union's support to the MNJTF in its operations, logistics and general mission support by mobilizing financial support.

1. Resolved to seek the support of strategic partners, notably European Union, France, United Kingdom and United States of America in favour of the MNJTF.

i). Requests the President of the UN Security Council to make a declarative statement in support of MNJTF Operations against the Boko Haram terrorist group.

1.j) Adopted the Emergency Plan for Development in the Lake Chad Basin.

7. At the end of their deliberations which were conducted amid a warm and brotherly atmosphere, the Heads of State and Government of LCBC and Benin Republic conveyed to their Brother, **H.E.M. ISSOUFOU MAHAMADOU**, President of the Republic of Niger and Current Chairman of the LCBC Summit, heartfelt gratitude for calling this important Summit; they also conveyed to **H.E. MUHAMMADU BUHARI** GCFR profound appreciation for hosting the Summit and requested him to transmit to the Government and good people of Nigeria, their deep

gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to them and their delegations.

8. Done at Abuja, on June 11th, 2015, in French and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

**H.E. ISSOUFOU MAHAMADOU** President of the Republic, Head of State

For the Federal Republic of Niger

**H.E. MUHAMMADU BUHARI**

President of the Republic, Head of State

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria

**H.E. IDRIS DEBY ITNO**

President of the Republic, Head of State

**For the Republic of Chad**

**H.E. Dr. BONI YAYI,**

President of the Republic, Head of State

For the Republic of Benin

**H.E PAUL BIYA**

President of the Republic, Head of State, represented by **Mr. MEBE NGO'O EDGARD ALAIN**, Minister Delegate at the Presidency in charge of Defence

**For the Republic of Cameroon**



## BIOGRAPHY OF HIS EXCELLENCY PAUL BIYA

President Paul BIYA was born on 13 February 1933 at Mvomeka'a, Meyomesalla Sub-division, Dja-et-Lobo Division, South Region to the Late Etienne Mvondo Assam and Mvondo Anastasie Eyenga Elle. President Biya, who is the second Head of State of Cameroon assumed office on 6 November 1982 following the resignation of President Ahmadou Ahidjo.

### 1. Education

**Primary Education :** Nden, culminating in the First School Leaving Certificate (CEPE) in 1948.

**Secondary Education :** St. Tharcissus pre-Seminary Edea (1948-50), Minor Seminary Akono (1951-54), culminating in a secondary school certificate, (BEPC) in June 1953.

**High School Education :** Lycee General Leclerc High School (1954-55), culminating in a Baccalaureat Part 1 Certificate in June 1955, and the Lycee Louis le Grand in Paris culminating in the Baccalaureat certificate Part 2 in June 1956.

**University Education :** Degree in Public Law, Graduate of the Institute of Political Science, Paris and the Institute of Advanced Overseas Studies (IHEOM), and holder of a post-graduate diploma in Public Law.

### 2. Professional Development and Career

- Senior Policy Adviser (Charge de Mission) in the Presidency of the Republic : October 1962;

- Director of Cabinet (Chief of Staff), Ministry of National Education: January 1964;

- Permanent Secretary, Ministry of National Education: July 1965;

- Director of the Civil Cabinet (Chief of Staff), Presidency of the Republic: December 1967;

- Secretary General and Director of the Civil Cabinet : January 1968;

- Minister of State, Secretary General in the Presidency of the Republic: June 1970;

- Prime Minister : 30 June 1975;

- Prime Minister and Constitutional Successor : 29 June 1979;

- President of the Republic following the resignation of President Ahmadou Ahidjo : 6 November 1982.

### 3. Achievements as President of the Republic

On taking the oath of office, President promised to democratize the political life, introduce social and economic liberalization, rigour in the management of public affairs, moralization of attitudes and reinforce international cooperation. In this connection, he was :

- Elected President of the Cameroon National Union (CNU): 14 September 1983;

- Elected President of the Cameroon Peoples Democratic Party (CPDM) on the transformation of the CNU in Bamenda: 24 March 1985 and re-elected in all the party's subsequent congresses;



- Elected President of the Republic on 14 January 1984 and 24 April 1988 under the one-party democratic system;
- Elected President of the Republic under the multi-party democratic system on 11 October 1992, 12 October 1997, 11 October 2004, and 9 October 2011;
- Elected Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) for 1996-97 and that of the CEMAC and ECCAS on many occasions.

In 1990, President BIYA said he will like to be remembered as the one who brought democracy and prosperity in Cameroon. Today, Cameroon stands out as one of the most democratic countries in Africa with some 254 political parties, 308 foreign association and 47 religious associations. The country also has over 600 private newspapers, 98 private radio stations, and 19 private TV stations.

A committed democrat, President BIYA believes in power-sharing and shared responsibility in governance, which explains his interest in forming governing coalitions with Opposition parties since 1992 in spite of his crushing majority in Parliament.

President BIYA is highly respected as a “Wiseman of Africa” and for his international peace, security, development and humanitarian initiatives, which have earned him a number of international recognitions and awards, the latest being that of the Pan-African Lawyer’s Union of 6 June 2014 for peaceful resolution of conflicts.

President BIYA has been married to Mrs. Chantal BIYA since 23 April 1994 and is a father of three : Frank BIYA, Paul BIYA Jnr., and Anastasie Brenda Eyenga BIYA.



## BIOGRAPHY OF HIS EXCELLENCY MUHAMMADU BUHARI

His Excellency Muhammadu BUHARI was born on 17 December 1942 in Daura, Katsina State, which is situated in the northern part of Nigeria and shares borders with Chad. He is the last child in a family of 23. Mr Buhari is a Sunni Muslim faithful. He has been married twice and has ten children.

Muhammadu BUHARI won 53.9% of the votes in the 28 March 2015 presidential election in Nigeria against incumbent Goodluck Jonathan. He was the candidate of the opposition coalition, All Progressive Party (APC). He was installed on 29 May 2015 as the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

### Military career :

Muhammadu BUHARI joined the Nigerian Army in 1961 after studying at the military school in Kaduna. From 1962 to 1963 he attended a cadet training course in England before being appointed in January 1963 as sub-lieutenant and platoon commander of the second infantry battalion in Abeokuta, Nigeria. From November 1963 to January 1964, he took a new military training in the United Kingdom. He eventually served in the following capacities :

- Commander of the second infantry battalion (1965-1967);
- Major Brigadier second sector, 1st Infantry Division (April 1967 - July 1967);
- Major Brigadier, 3rd Infantry Division (July 1967 - October 1968);
- Commander, 31st Infantry Brigade 1970 - 1971);
- Deputy Adjutant, 1st Infantry Division (1971-1972);
- Director of Transportation and supply in the Nigerian Army (1974 - 1975);
- Military Secretary, army headquarters, and member of the Supreme Military Council (1978 - 1979);

- Colonel (1979 - 1980);
- General Commanding Officer, 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (August 1980 - January 1981);
- General Commanding Officer of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Mechanised Infantry Division (January 1981 - October 1981);
- General Commanding Officer of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Army Division (October 1981 - December 1983).

### Political career :

In July 1966, Muhammadu BUHARI took part in a coup d'état led by lieutenant-colonel Murtala Muhammed who overthrew and executed Prime Minister Aguiyi Ironsi.

In August 1975, General Murtala Mohammed appointed Mr BUHARI as Governor of the North East State.

In March 1976, the new leader of Nigeria, General Olusegun Obasanjo appointed Muhammadu BUHARI as Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources. He also headed the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) until 1978.

In December 1983, the commanding officer Muhammadu BUHARI led a coup that overthrew the democratically elected President, Shehu Shagari. Muhammadu BUHARI justified the coup by castigating the civilian government of being "corrupt". His first measure was the suspension of the 1979 Constitution, and with it, the Second Republic of Nigeria.

He equally took other radical measures, such as those that accompanied his "war against indiscipline". The culprits were whipped by soldiers, latecomer officials underwent humiliating punishment, and cheating students were punishable by prison sentences of up to twenty years. He sent 500 people behind bars, including the famous

Nigerian musician Fela Kuti Ramson for money laundering. BUHARI also put an end to the country's relations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which asked him to devalue the Naira by 60%. He refused and engaged more stringent reforms.

In August 1985 Muhammadu BUHARI in turn was overthrown in a coup led by General Ibrahim Babangida, and other members of the Supreme Military Council. After the coup, BUHARI was locked up in a prison based in Benin City until 1988. After his release, he chaired the Petroleum Trust Fund (PTF), an organisation created by the government of General Sani Abacha and financed by revenues of the oil market. He has a reputation for safeguarding PTF funds.

Muhammadu BUHARI lost the Nigerian presidential election to Olusegun Obasanjo on 19 April 2003. He contested again, unsuccessfully, in 2007 and 2011. On 28 March 2015, Muhammadu BUHARI won the presidential election with 53.9% of votes, against the incumbent President Goodluck Jonathan was sworn in as President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on 29 May 2015.

A Muslim faithful, Muhammadu BUHARI is not known to be a radical, although in 2011 he supported the extension of Sharia law in the northern states of Nigeria. On 4 January 2015, he nevertheless expressed his stance for religious freedom. 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.

### **Distinctions :**

Muhammadu BUHARI has received several awards and medals. For example:

- Congo Medal (CM);
- Defence Service Medal (DSM);
- Forces Service Star (FSS);
- General Commander of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GCFR);
- Loyal Service and Good Conduct
- Medal (LSGCM);
- National Service Medal (NSM).





## PRESENTATION OF NIGERIA

### I- General information

- Official name : Federal Republic of Nigeria.
- 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).
- Independence Day : October 1.
- Form of government: Federal Republic (36 federated states and a federal capital territory in Abuja).
- President: H.E. Muhammadu Buhari (elected on March 28, 2015).
- Vice President: Yemi OSINBAJO.
- Official language : English.
- Major political parties : the ruling All Progressive Congress (APC), and the People's Democratic Party (PDP).

### Geographic data

- 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 km<sup>2</sup> (ranked 32nd in the world).
- Neighbouring countries : Cameroon, Niger, Benin and Chad.
- Capital : Abuja (since 1991).
- Main cities: Lagos, Ibadan, Benin City, Kano, Port Harcourt etc.

### Demographics

- 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.
- Population density : 192 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.

- Population growth : 2.8%.
- Life expectancy : 52 years.
- Literacy rate : 61.3%.
- Local languages: at least 250 (Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Edu, Kanuri, Tiv and Fulani).
- Religions : Islam (50% in the north), Christianity (40% in the south), animism (10%).
- Human Development Index: 152nd on 187 (UNDP).

### Economic data

- Currency : Naira.
- GDP : US\$ 574 billion (according to the IMF in 2014). Nigeria is the 1st economic power in Africa.
- GDP per sectors : Services such as banking, insurance, housing, and trade (52%), oil and gas industry (14.4%), agriculture (22%), other industries (11.6%), film and music industry (1.42%).
- Per capita GDP : US\$ 2,710 (IMF 2014).
- Growth rate: 6.3% (IMF 2014).
- Inflation rate: 8.1% (IMF 2014).
- Trade balance: US\$ 47 billion surplus (WTO 2013).
- Main customers according to the WTO in 2013: European Union (35.6%), USA (16.9%), India (11.1%), Brazil (7.5%), China (5.6%).
- Major suppliers according to the WTO in 2013: European Union (23.3%), China (21.5%), USA (13.6%), India (8%), Brazil (8%).
- 1st African oil producer.
- Cameroon's 1st trading partner.

### Other data

- Mo Ibrahim Index on Governance in Africa: 37th on 52 in 2015.
- Doing Business 2015: 170th on 189.

- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) : Nigeria was declared compliant on March 1, 2011. Next validation date is February 26, 2016.

- Transparency International ranking in 2014: 136th out of 175.

#### IForeign Policy

Nigeria has become a leading player in West Africa and in the African Union. The country is a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for the 2014-2015 biennium. She is host to the ECOWAS headquarters in Abuja, which is a fundamental instrument of Nigeria's influence in Africa. In 2007, Nigeria lobbied within the organisation reject the signing, on time, of an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union.

Nigeria is a member of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), one of the oldest African regional institutions (founded in 1964). The organisation has six member countries : Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria and Chad, CAR and Libya. Its headquarters is in N'Djamena, Chad.

Committed to the maintenance of peace since the 1960s, Nigeria is currently the 5th largest contributor (and the second in Africa after Ethiopia) in peacekeeping operations (PKO) within the United Nations with a total of 4,800 peacekeepers. Between January 2005 and January 2013 it has consistently positioned itself among the ten largest contributors in terms of troops.

The country is currently involved in 10 of the 16 UN peacekeeping operations underway. Major deployments are in UNAMID in Darfur (2,543 men or 17.6% of the total workforce) and UNMIL in Liberia (where Nigeria is also committed under the aegis of ECOWAS - ECOMOG).

In 2013, Nigeria was among the first African states to deploy troops in Mali to the benefit of MISMA (1,200 men), which was under its command, and the MINUSMA. A withdrawal of the quota was made in July 2013 (only 261 servicemen have been maintained).

The dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon on the sovereignty of the Bakassi Peninsula was settled by a judgment of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on October 10, 2002, but it was not until 2006 that Nigeria complied with the putting in place of the Green Tree Agreement. The Republic of Cameroon gained sovereignty, since October 2013, on the entire peninsula.

A UN program approved by Nigerian and Cameroonian

authorities is intended, in this border region, to promote social-economic micro-projects in favour of the affected population.

Finally, Nigeria has an important influence on its regional environment thanks to its population and the importance of its Diaspora, not to mention the financial strength of its banks and the radiance of its audiovisual production (third film producer in the world with the «Nollywood» film industry).

#### Political and Diplomatic Relations

Bilateral relations between Cameroon and Nigeria were established in 1960. These relationships are greatly influenced by historical, geographical and economic factors. Several agreements govern these relations.

##### These are :

- 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;
- Cooperation Agreement in the fields of Science and Technology, signed on April 11, 2014 in Yaounde;
- Memorandum of Understanding relating to the implementation of the programme on cooperation and cultural exchanges, signed on April 11, 2014;

## **Economic, commercial and technical cooperation**

As part of the implementation of resolutions of the Mixed Commissions, open days on the economy and trade in Nigeria were held in Douala in February 2009, while those on Cameroon were held in Calabar (2009), Kano and Port Harcourt (2010), and Lagos (2012). A Business Forum between the two countries is being prepared.

Cooperation in the field of Post and Telecommunications has been consolidated through the holding of a sector by sector joint committee on Posts and Telecommunications on October 28 - November 4, 2009 in Abuja. A monitoring committee has been set up in Cameroon's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

Nigeria took 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 arts and crafts, «African Festival for Arts and Craft Exposition» (AFAC) in Abuja, Nigeria since 2008.

Experts worked on the management of protected areas shared between Cameroon and Nigeria on November 11, 2010 in Limbe, Cameroon. A draft agreement has been approved by both parties.

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.

Experts of the two countries met on December 27-29, 2012 as part of the establishment of a warning system in cases of floods from the Lagdo Dam. The Honourable Minister of Water Resources of Nigeria visited Cameroon on July 23-26, 2013. A draft MOU was negotiated on December 19, 2014 in Abuja. Its signature remains pending.

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.

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.

## **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 connection, officials in charge of surveillance and intelligence gathering shall meet should it be necessary.

The fight against Boko Haram is a major concern between the two countries. Cameroon has reorganised its military structures in the northern region. The fourth inter-military region (RMIA4), a fourth police region and the 41st motorized infantry brigade (4th BRIM) were created in August 2014. Heavy military equipment and 6,000 men are deployed in the Far North to defend the country's territory.

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.

The cooperation between Cameroon and Nigeria was strengthened through the release of the seven French hostages kidnapped in Cameroon by Boko Haram on February 19, 2013, and released on April 19, 2013. A French priest was kidnapped on November 14, 2013. Security cooperation between the two countries resulted in the release of the priest on December 31,



2013. This was same for some Chinese and Cameroonian hostages.

As part of the fight against insecurity in Nigeria, the two Heads of State participated, alongside other Presidents of neighbouring countries, and officials from the USA, Britain and the European Union, in a summit held in Paris on May 17, 2014. Follow-up meetings to implement resolutions of the summit held on June 12, 2014 in London, August 5, 2014 were in Washington, September 3, 2014 in Abuja and on January 20, 2015 in Niamey, Nigeria.

On January 29, 2015 the African Union officially supported the putting in place of the Multinational Joint Task Force of the LCBC and Benin. A meeting for the development of the rules of engagement was held in Yaounde on February 5-7, 2015. The documents produced were forwarded to the AU, which submitted them to the UN Security Council for adoption.

However, Nigeria has changed its position on the idea of a vote in the UN Security Council. At an Extraordi-

nary Summit of the LCBC on June 11, 2015 in Abuja, Nigeria opted for the enhancement of cooperation between the countries of the LCBC and Benin. The 8,700-man coalition force shall consist mainly of Nigerian soldiers under the command of a Nigerian born General Tukur Burutai. Its headquarters shall be based in N'Djamena, Chad. Nigeria has pledged to donate 100 million US dollars.

Furthermore, ECCAS, after the February 2015 extraordinary COPAX summit in Yaounde, designated Heads of State of the Republic of Congo and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to meet with Nigerian and Ghanaian authorities for the organisation of an ECOWAS-ECCAS summit for the adoption of a bi-regional strategy against Boko Haram. The ECOWAS-ECCAS Summit, originally scheduled for April 2015 has been postponed indefinitely.