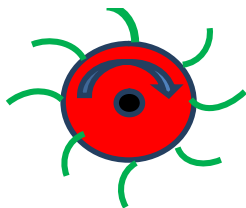


F I M O A T



F I M O A T

**MBINGO Junction, Limbe Road,
Mutengene.**

Tel:(237)677211219

Email: fimoat@yahoo.com

Organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council since 2018

ACTIVITIES REPORT 2014-2021

PROMOTING SECOND-GENERATION AND CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

**Hydro-agro projects & supplies, boreholes, renewable solar and hydro electric energy,
equipment, machinery, Tools, etc**

Reg. N^o: SW/GP/002/13/12370 of 19th March 2013

Taxpayers registration unique identification number: M031315239757W

Our head office is located at Baptist hospital (MBINGO) Junction in Mutengene, Limbe Road.



OUR HEAD OFFICE



2014 ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

The activities of FIMOAT-CIG during the year 2014, included the Production of modern agro equipment and machineries, agricultural Workshop forum and the conclusion.

Production of Modern Agro Equipment and Machineries.



The machine beside is an oil mill we made locally. It is powered by hand, fuel or electricity. Other machines were made during the course of this year. As entrepreneurs we mainly produce on command and advance payments. Due to insufficient funds we cannot create and produce other machines for expose sells.

Agricultural Workshop Forum.

During this year we had thematic workshop forum, with the theme: Rural finance the key to agricultural development. The thematic session took place at FIMOAT headquarter in TIKO council extension layout on the 30th of June 2014. We gathered the following stuff.

Rural Finance Key to Agricultural Development

Rural and agricultural finance are key drivers for unlocking the full potential of agriculture. In other words rural and agricultural finance are key drivers to developing agriculture in Cameroon, to feed a growing population and curb rising food import bills. FIMOAT explored effective strategies for developing financial instruments and policies to boost agricultural production and value chains through fundraising campaigns during forums like this one to support smallholder farmers financially. Providence of finance at moderate interest rates to smallholder farmers is of utmost importance.

Focusing on practical aspects of blending finance for agriculture, FIMOAT through workshop and forums sought to contribute to the knowledge base on how innovative lending partnership can boost agriculture. We sought to bring together key stakeholders from agriculture, finance, public and private sectors to investigate various blending schemes that are currently in operation and assessed

some of the principle challenges to developing this approach to galvanize better funding of small-scale agriculture in the future.

REGIONAL SOLUTIONS

In all ten regions of Cameroon the growth of small-scale agriculture is being held back by critical underfunding. To address this challenge, FIMOAT decided to organize this

forums, workshops, conferences and press conferences which explored an innovative approach for agricultural finance, the blending of private, philanthropic and public funding to leverage greater capital flows into smallholder value chains; improve practices in mobilizing agricultural finance, and help forge new partnerships for mitigating and sharing risks in smallholder funding. We encouraged farmers in the cultivation of agricultural crops and in animal husbandry, fish and fish farming.

DISEASES AND HERBS THAT DAMAGE CROPS.

Aflatoxins are toxic substances, produced by fungi, which colonize, maize, groundnuts, cassava and among other commodities in Cameroon. The consequences of contamination are manifold and detrimental for human health, food security and trade. FIMOAT is currently seeking to engage the private sector and upscale viable solutions to tackle this complex challenge in Cameroon. We encourage the use of herbicides, highlighting that herbicides are poisonous. We also distributed some pesticides in this forum and demonstrate how they should be applied.

CONCLUSION

To conclude the year ended well with no eventuality.

2015 ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

This Innovative device invented and produced by FIMOAT is a research product intended to be used used in generating renewable energy from the natural flow of water, or as a pump for drainage and irrigation. The device shall be applicable in remote communities and shall be used to provide electricity to remote and rural communities for the first time. This would make it possible for these communities to increase their agro businesses.



The central role of agriculture in meeting many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2035 agenda in Cameroon has Shaped FIMOAT activities over the Course of years and will continue to influence the organization's operations into the future within the framework of its byelaws.

Agriculture not only has a vital role to play in achieving the objectives of SDG to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition but is also central to end extreme poverty. Additionally, the agricultural sector must facilitate work toward the goals targeting gender equality, decent work and economic growth, climate action and the sustainable use of land ecosystems. Moreover, agriculture is key to mitigating the urgent challenges of youth unemployment and large-scale migration in Africa and particularly Cameroon.

However, subsistence agriculture, practiced as a way of life for the majority of Cameroon farmers, will not succeed in meeting these challenges. There is needs to be a transformation in the way agriculture is conceived so that the smallholder farmer is treated as a competitive business owner. Farms built on a modern and sustainable business model create value for smallholder producers, young men and women, and produce consistent yields of affordable, nutritious and healthy food.

FIMOAT-CIG's vision is for the agro-food systems in developing countries to be built on efficient and competitive agri-businesses across the value-chain. The articles in this plan of action give a good flavor of FIMOAT's interventions to help smallholder producers benefit from innovations in agribusiness, finance, ICTs,

climate-smart agriculture, agro-tourism, communications and knowledge management.

For instance, FIMOAT is working towards developing a bundle of agricultural information products, including weather alerts, agronomic tips and financial services, which Cameroonian farmers can access through SMS and smartphone apps. The organization has also continued to promote multi-stakeholder engagement in policy development through regular Development

FIMOAT will continue to focus on making agribusiness work for smallholder farmers across Cameroon, working with partners to boost entrepreneurship and youth employment.

CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

Farmers need all the support they can get to fight the adverse impacts of climate change and extreme weather conditions that are becoming more frequent. Outputs of maize and groundnut – two key crops for Cameroon food security – could be greatly increased by better farmer access to improved seed, supported by good agricultural practices. Varieties developed by research institutes offer higher yields and stronger resistance to challenges related to climate change, such as drought.

Seed fairs aim to strengthen and stimulate linkages and information sharing among farmers, rural development change agents, researchers and private sector seed companies and agro-dealers on drought tolerant seeds that can help farmers to better adapt to climate change. Despite the existence of improved seeds, many farmers lack access to them due to insufficient information, high prices and an ineffective seed production and distribution system. Challenges exist in both the public and private sectors.

Lack of awareness due to inadequate extension services, coupled with poor agro-input dealer networks; prevent communities in remote areas from accessing certified seeds of the valuable improved crop varieties which could help them increase their yields. Low profitability means that seed companies have little incentive to ensure sufficient quantities of improved seed reach farmers when they need it. A common problem among producers who succeed in acquiring drought tolerant maize and groundnut seed is crop failure caused by late planting, as a result of delays in acquiring the seed. Early maturing varieties that could overcome these difficulties are not widely distributed due to inadequate knowledge and poor linkages between actors in the seed value chain. The seed fairs, which were organized back-to-back in two rural locations, where maize and groundnut are widely grown, aimed to create awareness of improved seed sources and varieties, as well as a forum for knowledge exchange on seed production systems among



researchers, farmers and seed experts. It was hoped that presentations by experts would contribute to increased production and distribution of high quality maize and groundnut seed, while small packages of seed were distributed to farmers in an effort to introduce them to the benefits, so they could judge the results themselves.

FIMOAT-CIG aims at cereal and livestock farmers reaffirm the importance of farmers as central actors in agricultural development. Farmers are entrepreneurs and business people, and therefore strive to increase their farming enterprises' profitability as well as improve their livelihoods. But in order to realize the full benefits of tested solutions, livestock farmers require support – financial, institutional and intellectual from stakeholders to remain climate-resilient. The shift from the usual response of 'drought relief' (providing farmers whose crops have failed with food aid) to 'production relief' (supporting farmers to make changes that allow them to grow cereals and rear livestock in an uncertain climate), is possible and long overdue. Use of mobile communications, ICT, knowledge management and extension tools to disseminate agricultural information to smallholder farmers; Participants were drawn from partner organizations, the private sector, farmers' organizations, banks and financial sector players, mobile and ICT operators, and national government institutions. The meeting led to detailed implementation strategies for scaling-up each of the solutions in the region.

These hoes are garden tools and they reduce the risk of using poisonous chemicals for cleaning and damaging our environment.

We carried tpout the following

1. Sell climate resistance maize seeds to smallholder farmers.
2. Production of an industrial grinding mill for sell
3. Production of cassava crushing machine for sell.
4. cassava crushing machine was also produced for publicity and sales.
5. Production of corn grinding machine for sell.

s/n	designation	Qty produced	Unit Cost price	Total Cost price	Unit selling prize	Total selling price
1	3x5cm	15	1500	22,500	2000	30,000
2	6x8cm	15	2000	30,000	3000	45,000
3	8x10cm	20	2250	33,750	3500	70,000
4	12x15cm	15	2500	37,500	4000	60,000
total		65		123,750		205,000

2016 ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

WORKSHOP: ICTS FOR AGRICULTURE, A MUST FOR FARMERS AND YOUTHS

FIMOAT-CIG began developing a bundle of agricultural information products to be sold through SMS and smartphone January 2017. We are looking forward to get apps to enable Cameroon farmers to access satellite-based crop advice. The project provides agricultural extension advisory services to farmers at the swipe of a screen. Information products include: weather forecasts and alerts, crop management and agronomic tips, and financial services, such as index-based insurance for crop farmers in Cameroon.



One of the most important expected impacts of is the decreased vulnerability of food producers to climate related shocks, including droughts, pests and diseases. From the timely, precise and accurate information services, farmers will be able to make decisions that, in the longer term, guarantee sustained crop yield and income. If climate related events result in significant crop losses, food producers will be able to claim on crop insurance, which will ensure a sufficient pay-out for a sustainable

degree of food security. It is believed that as the beneficiaries of satellite enabled information services, farmers will be willing to pay for the information services and products just as they pay for other inputs, like seeds and fertilizers.

FIMOAT showcased some of ICT promising innovations and host discussions on how to do more to foster creative youth involvement in addressing some of agriculture's most pressing problems and give visibility to the young entrepreneurs who developed them. FIMOAT demonstrates the potential of a wide range of technologies designed to improve practices at various stages along the agricultural value chain. Participants were encouraged to test-drive the latest mobile and web-based applications, and discover how they could make these tools work for them in agricultural activities

2017 ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

FI.MO.AT-C.I.G invented a turbine generator in 2017. It performed with low efficiency and in 2017 the generator was ameliorated. This generator that is capable of generating up to 500W of electrical energy from the natural flow of water is rotated by an impulse turbine.

The amelioration in 2017 consisted of increasing the impulse power to be able to generate the required power. The size of the hole was carefully reduced to permit high pressure at the jet, if the hole is too small the fluid maybe compressed and the power of the jet reduces.



Produce of an industrial grinding mill for sell for food processing.

During April 3-30 an industrial grinding mill for sell was produced in FI.MO.AT.C.I.Gs workshop. The picture of the machine is shown below. This machine is powered by a 3HP power motor running at medium speed and connected indirectly via a wheel and belt.

Produce of a cassava crushing machine for sell.

During, May 3-30 in LIKUMBA a cassava crushing machine was produced in FI.MO.AT.C.I.G workshop. It was exposed and sold to a smallholder farmer who produces both Garri and “Water fufu” for sell to the general public.

OHCHR

MBUH RAPHAEL MBUH was chosen to represent the Anglophone regions of Cameroon in the 10th session forum on minority issues in Geneva on the 29 Nov.- 01 Dec. 2017.

NGLS-THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION

CEO of FIMOAT, MBUH RAPHAEL MBUH was chosen for the in the UN GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION in Cameroon.

- 1.) Travelling support was provided for to participate in the stocktaking meeting in Mexico Puerto Vallarta, 4-6 Dec. 2017.
- 2.) Travelling support was also provided to participate in the multi-stakeholder consultation on 18 December at UNHQ in New York.

PART I

THE ANGLOPHONE LINGUISTIC MINORITY PROBLEM IN CAMEROON

The Anglophone linguistic minority problem in Cameroon consists of:

- The Marginalization of the Anglophone linguistic minority in Cameroon by the francophone majority.
- The bad and disproportional representation of the Anglophones in government i.e. public service and the military in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon and
- The gradual eradication of the English culture in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon which is assimilation.

ROOT CAUSES OF THE ANGLOPHONE PROBLEM

The root cause of the Anglophone problem in the republic of Cameroon is the independence or federation of southern Cameroon that took place in October 1st 1961 through a plebiscite or referendum. Today it is believed by many Anglophones that what happened in 1961 was an annexation of Southern Cameroon by la republic du Cameroon and not independence. The Anglophones were asked two basic questions at independence:

- 1) “Do you want to achieve independence by joining the Nigerians” or
- 2) “Do you want to achieve independence by joining La republic du Cameroon”.

They were not asked “if they wanted to achieve independence by being on their own”. Anglophones in Cameroon today believe that, the referendum was poorly arranged. Others believe that there was a set up arranged for the annexation of southern Cameroon by la republic du Cameroon. Many claim there is no evidence that the country was not qualified at the time to achieve complete independence.

The plebiscite that led to the creation of the federal republic of Cameroon was unilaterally changed later by Pres. AHMADO AHIDJO from a federal republic of Cameroon to united republic of Cameroon and then to republic of Cameroon. This strengthens the belief that there was a set up by la republic du Cameroon-the majority to gradually achieve their deal of annexing southern Cameroon. The

objective of which was to dominate and exploit the rich resources of the Anglophone minority regions through a francophone centralized-dominated system of government or bad governance.

DETAILS OF THE PROBLEM

The Marginalization of the Anglophone Linguistic Minority in Cameroon by The Francophone Majority.

Because of the root causes of the Anglophone problems the **francophone** call us “NOTRE MOGU”, “ANGLOFOOL”. Anglophones feel that, they are being marginalized by francophone-majority. Many believe that the Anglophone leaders in 1962 were fooled not to protest for southern Cameroon independence. When they say ‘Notre mogu’ or ‘Anglo fool’ they refer to the assimilation of southern Cameroon by francophone Cameroon.

The Bad and Disproportional Representation of the Anglophones in Government I.E. Public Service And The Military In The Anglophone Regions of Cameroon.

Anglophones are not proportionately represented in the public service and the military. In the Anglophone regions of Cameroon the army, the police and the gendarme are mostly francophone, they speak mostly French in the English regions of Cameroon. Employees in the police, the army, courts, taxation, and schools etc. in most public services in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon are francophone, identified as they cannot speak English fluently or speak harshly or rudely to Anglophones in their offices. Example: TIKO state council chambers in the Anglophone region of Cameroon recently during the peak of the uprising had 9 magistrates, but only two are Anglophones. There should be more Anglophone employees in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon than francophone; this would also help to preserve our culture. This bad representation gives the impression of disproportional employment of Anglophones in government.

The Gradual Eradication of The English Culture in The Anglophone Regions of Cameroon.

The English culture of education known as Anglo Saxon, the legislative system which was elective and not dictatorial or nominative, the judiciary system known as the common law not public law and the executive system that was through negotiations and not force or military or colonial rule was intended to be totally eradicated from the Anglophone linguistic minority regions of Cameroon. Thanks to language and history which could not be wiped away by la republic du Cameroon. There should be more Anglophone employees in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon than francophone; this would also help to preserve our culture. It is believe that the reason for not using people of Anglophone origin in the military in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon is to suppress the Anglophones.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Many have recommended several solutions to the Anglophone problem including:

- I. -Cessation of southern Cameroon from la republic du Cameroon.
-The re-establishment of a two-state federation.
-Compensation of Anglophones with something for not asking a third question at independence and for the unilateral change of a referral decision to our disadvantage.
- II. The employment of pure English speaking Cameroonians in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon just with a few French speaking Cameroonians. French speaking Cameroonians cannot dominate the Anglophones in the public service, the military and the private sector in our own region.
- III. The re-establishment of an Anglo-Saxon system and culture in all aspect in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon i.e. in education, judiciary, executive and legislative.

DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN THE ANGLOPHONE PROBLEM AND THE CAMEROON PROBLEM

We should not get confused between the Anglophone problem and the Cameroon problem because

- ✓ The Anglophone problem pertains only to the Anglophone linguistic minority of Cameroon, whereas the Cameroon problem of non-rotation and centralization of power in Yaoundé (as in a unitary state) includes both Anglophones and francophone.
- ✓ The Anglophone problem is also psychological
- ✓ The Anglophone problem is void from power struggle but the Cameroon problem also involve power struggle. Cameroon has a 40 year old, sit-tight dictatorial regime in place since 1982 with one president. The same people or their friends and families are being used in government such that there exist gross inequality of opportunity in Cameroon and a routine bad governance.
- ✓ The concentration of power in Yaoundé in the hands of a few that ignores the role of the law is part of the Cameroon problem. The judicial, legislative and executive powers are in the hands of just one person-the head of state. The head of state nominates chief judges at the Supreme Court, he nominates 30% of senators, and he is the chief executive and commander of the entire armed forces. Cameroonians call him the “almighty”.

All major decisions in Cameroon do not depend on the voice of the people or majority nor the parliament consisting of the national assembly and senate. The chief judge at the Supreme Court is a figure head and a puppet of President PAUL BIYA. He takes orders from the head of state.

This situation is a complete violation of article 21 (1) of the universal declaration of human rights which states that “the will of the people is the authority in government, this will shall be express periodically through genuine elections”. However there can be no genuine elections in a country where all powers are in the hands of one person, who wants to be in power for life. United Nations resolutions also discourage the concentration of power in a few hands.

The entire blame for centralization of power in Cameroon is on the 40-year old sit-tight regime that has occupied the country since 1982, using same people or their friends and families in government.

To summarize the Cameroon problem is thus:

- The concentration of power and functions in Yaoundé in the hands of a few that ignores the rule of the law: bad governance. This leads to economic decline, instability government inability to fund services and their general decline in performance of overloaded services, conflicts, non-participation of everyone in decision-making, non-democracy, inequality and lack of liberty from higher authority.
- Inequality of opportunity resulting from a 40-year old, sit-tight regime that has occupied the country since 1982, using same people or their friends and families in government who intend recruit only their friends and relatives in government. Sometimes through bribery and corruption others are employed in government. Only the strongest intelligent ones can make it in Cameroon. Non-rotation of power also leads to deadly conflicts during power struggle.

Many have proposed several solutions to the problem of centralization of power in Cameroon including:

- I.
 - The establishment of a four-state federation.
 - The establishment of a ten-state federation and
 - The implementation of all the terms of decentralization in Cameroon leading to complete decentralization in Cameroon.

For the problem of non-rotation of power some people have proposed

- II.
 - The stepping down of President Paul BIYA,
 - The removal of the 35-year-old dictatorial regime of President Paul BIYA if he refuses to step down.
 - The establishments of a system of frequent rotation of power also between Anglophones and francophone in Cameroon.

It is important to note that solving the problem of non-rotation and centralization of power in Cameroon may not completely solve the Anglophone problem owing to its root causes.

The Anglophone linguistic minority need to be compensated with power over the francophone in a new system of power rotation. This compensation is to solve the problem of “a third question not asked at independence” and the illegal and unilateral change of a referral decision by President AHMADO AHIDJO and its implementation by President PAUL BIYA which affected mainly the Anglophone minorities negatively since 1962.

PART II

THE ANGLOPHONE CRISES

What are the human right abuses committed by the regime during the recent crises in Cameroon?

1-I want to start by drawing your attention to the fact that the BIYA'S regime in Cameroon just committed a number of human right abuses amounting to crime against humanity. This was during the uprising caused by the Anglophone problem in Cameroon. This problem has still not been solved. There is a very high potential of the problem continuing if it is not solved now.

The Origin of the Crises

2-Common law lawyers of the Anglophone sub system in Cameroon took to the street in the esplanade of BUEA town in peaceful protest in October 2016. They were protesting for the application of the common law in the Anglophone sub system in Cameroon. The regime in office instead of calling the common law lawyers to the table for peaceful negotiations preferred to order the police to brutalize the lawyers by flogging them during their peaceful demonstrations. Their wigs and gowns were seized from their bodies and taken away by the police. This is very unacceptable and the regime must be made to pay dearly for this.

3-The support of the protest by teachers of the Anglophone sub system of education in Cameroon led to the formation of a consortium. The consortium of teachers and lawyers was dismantled when open dialogues on the Anglophone problem in Cameroon were still going on. Consortium leaders also claimed a two-state federation would be a solution to the problems of all Anglophones. The consortium leaders were arrested and incarcerated in Yaoundé prison KONDENGUE. This act was also an abuse to freedom of opinion and speech. Many activists such as Hon. WIRBA were under enforced disappearance after condemning in parliament the acts of the regime on students in BUEA. He feared being arbitrarily arrested and sent behind bars by the dictatorial regime.

4-The police was again ordered into the university campus of BUEA and into students' rooms where the police broke into classrooms, amphitheatres and homes of students. The police beat, maimed, raped and abducted some students. Students

were tortured, under very degrading inhumane conditions leaving them with bruises-I talked with one of these students personally. In several places the police broke into private homes beating and arresting young men right inside their homes-disgusting primitivism!unforgivable sin!and the regime must be made to pay for it, no matter how long it takes.

5-on the 22nd of September 2017 all the streets in the cities of Bamenda, Buea, Limbe and Kumba-the major cities in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon were full with protesters before, during and after president PAUL BIYA's speech addressing the 72nd session of the UN. They were protesting in support for secession after the protest for a two state federation had failed.

6-On the first of October 2017, the entire NW and SW regions of Cameroon were heavily militarized. This followed a threat by the DIASPORA leader of the Anglophone people of Cameroon to come in with his military and occupy the ground. Confrontations of the police and unarmed protesters in smaller towns that were not heavily militarized end up in a massacre or dozens of casualties. Such barbaric unprecedented military killing of civilians is crime against humanity of a tyrannical and Blood thirsty regime.

7-The BIYA'S regime went too far to attack the church, traditional church leaders like the moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Cameroon and other national heads of churches like the Baptist and the Catholic churches were summoned to appear in court. They were summoned to appear in court if they do not order school resumption. This is not heard of anywhere in the world today that a political government would attack God's organization. It's an abomination. No one can question this.

8-Cameroon spokesperson-minister of communication- Mr. ISSA TCHIROMA in his recent speech dated August 9, 2017 reveals a massive scheme of an international smear campaign by the Cameroon government meant to paint the Anglophone struggle that has gained international legitimacy to be associated with terrorism.

To that effect, in a press briefing TCHIROMA said a certain Alfred DASI, leader of a rebel movement named "liberation movement of southern Cameroon" and member of AMBAZONIA was nabbed alongside four others in control of

weapons. That the items seized from the suspects whom he claimed admitted they are secessionists include semi-automatic fire arms, night vision devices with a telemeter laser, shooting goggles, a firing episode equipped with armor plating, bipods and tripods for precision weapons, gun chargers for snipers etc. When question how the weapons entered the country because Cameroon those not have the technology to produce such weapons. TCHIROMA said “the rebel leaders said the weapons entered Cameroon through a neighboring country”.

To conclude all these wicked acts committed by the 35-year old(today 40-year old), diabolical and tyrannical regime of president Paul BIYA constitute crime against humanity. This calls for his immediate stepping down or removal of the regime by its colonial masters FRANCE, UK and US if he refuses to step down so that human rights should be respected.

SUMMARY

- 1. Crime against humanity.**
- 2. Abuse of freedom to peaceful demonstrations.**
- 3. Arbitrary arrests and harassments causing enforced disappearances.**
(Abuse of freedom of speech and opinion involve simultaneously)
- 4. Deprivation of privacy.**
- 5. Massacre/killings crime against humanity.**
- 6. Attack of the church.**
- 7. The regime even tried to make the Anglophone struggle looks like terrorism**
- 8. Conclusion crime against humanity.**

THE WORK OF FIMOAT IN CAMEROON

1-Agriculture remains the backbone of Cameroon's economy. It employs 70 percent of its workforce, while providing 42 percent of its GDP and 30% of its export revenue. Yet agriculture in Cameroon is essentially traditional. The cultivated surface area is reduced, and yields are low.

2-The principal objective of FI.MO.AT.C.IG is the transformation of agriculture in Cameroon from subsistence to mechanization or second generation agriculture. This is an endeavor to generate more export revenue from agriculture and feed a growing population.

3-We are developing projects that would permit farmers to have access to larger farm lands, funds and machines. This is to help fell down trees in the forest, leveling of lands, create farm to market roads, purchase transportation, conservation and transformation resources, equipment and inputs like climate-resistant seeds, fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides.

4-FI.MO.AT-C.I.G is developing effective strategies for financial instrument to finance mechanization of agriculture in Cameroon. In a fund raising campaign we are blending various private sector organizations, the public sector, philanthropic organizations etc. to contribute to mitigate risk in agricultural financing. This is a key driver for unlocking the full potential of agricultural development.

5-Good decision-making is at the forefront of agricultural development. Good decision making should include people at the grassroots level. But the centralization of power in Cameroon in a few hands is a problem. Those in power do not go to the field and most of the time ignores the rule of the law. Ignoring the rule of the law leads to a backdrop of repeated cases of human rights abuses including harassments, bribery and corruption.

6-We are recommending in very strong terms complete decentralization in Cameroon, including fiscal decentralization. Complete decentralization warrants the election of regional delegates to replace the governors, complete empowerment of mayors and the elimination of the DOs, non-decision making by the central government in regional projects. The creation of a regional army commanded by the regional councilors not the head of state. Representatives of the people such as

the senators should all be elected and not appointed. The head of state can use the regional army only on external cases.

SUMMARY

- 1. The Value Of Agriculture In Cameroon**
- 2. Objective Of FL.MO.AI.C.I.G**
- 3. Projects of Second Generation Agriculture**
- 4. Generating Finance for Second Generation Agriculture**
- 5. Making Good Decisions**
- 6. Action-Oriented Recommendations**

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The immediate stepping down of President PAUL BIYA leading to a new regime that shall accept the change.
2. The removal of the 35 year-old, sit-tight regime by our colonial masters (FRANCE, UK and US) if President PAUL BIYA refuses to step down for a change.
3. The implementation of all the terms of decentralization in Cameroon, including fiscal decentralization or the transformation of the country into a ten state federation according to the ten administrative divisions of the country.

2018-2021 QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

OHCHR

CEO of FIMOAT requested for a meeting and attended in-person the 63rd session of the committee against torture in Geneva on the 23rd of April-18 May 2018. He also attended the 115th session on enforced or involuntary disappearance on 23rd April-02 May in Geneva, in both meetings he talked on the torture of AMB Boys and soldiers in West Cameroon. He also talked on the enforce disappearance of the Interim Government of the Ambazonians from Nigeria, Captured by the Cameroonian government.



Korean Electric Power Cooperation (KEPCO)



CEO of FIMOAT travelled to South Korea and received an award for the invention of a hydro electric generator October 31-November 2 at BIXPO 2018.

Creation of Hope for Humanity international (HOMA International)

The Cameroonian governments legalizes two kinds of associations known as Common Initiative groups(CIGs) and Associations(NGOs). Registration certificates are not given to Associations while registration certificates are given to CIGs. CIGs are also regarded by the Cameroonian government as farmers organizations operating only in rural areas whereas CIGs are regarded by the United Nations as NGOs.

Realizing that FIMOAT has been involved with human rights activities internationally. We needed the status of an association to carry such human right and humanitarian activities within Cameroon. Thus the creation of **Hope for Humanity international** (HOMA International) in June 2018. We received funding from the Humble Ladies of Texas-Houston to donate nutritional items to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Cameroon.

HOMA International sharing gifts donated by the Humble Ladies of Texas-Houston



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

We work to achieve Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2035. This also ties with Goal 8, 9 and 17 related to decent work and economic growth, Industry ,Innovation and Infrastructure as well as climate action respectively Renewable energy sources which do not produce Carbondioxide unlike fossil fuels standby generators.

THE TEN PRINCIPLES OF THE UN GLOBAL COMPACT

FIMOAT incorporates into its strategies, policies and procedures a culture of integrity and a principles-based approach to doing business. In other words we operate in ways that, at a minimum, meet fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption as recommended by the Ten Principles of the **UN Global Compact**. Good practices in one area do not cause harm in another. FIMOAT is not only upholding its basic responsibilities to people and planet, but also set the stage for long-term success.

We assisted smallholder farmers



We manually excavate wells to make ends meet



We build this building (Transit Shelter) for UNHCR and Plan International for IDPs in mutengene.



WE DRILL BOREHOLES



We drill boreholes up to water table, unlike a well, this water is below rock, clean portable ,constant flow, we can install tanks at high heights to store water. Manual or electric pump. We can install solar system to energize pump.

PAYMENT OPTIONS

1

Bank Name: Afriland First Bank, **Swift Code:** CCEICMCX

Account Name: FIRST MODERN AGRO. TOOLS COMMON INITIATIVE GROUP (FI.MO.AT.CIG)

Bank Code	Branch Code	Account Number	key	IBAN Code
10005	00015	07077681101	19	CM21 10005 00015 07077681101-19

2

Bank Name: United Bank for Africa (UBA) **Swift Code:** UNAFCMCX

Account Name: MBUH RAPHAEL MBUH

Bank Code	Branch Code	Account Number	key	IBAN Code
10033	05201	01002010960	48	

Online Payment : Pay Online with ATM Card into this account.

3

Pay Cash in our office against a receipt

MutengeneLimbe Road, Baptist Hospital (Mbingo) Junction

4

Pay by MTN MOMO

Phone: 677211219 **Name:** MBUH RAPHAEL MBUH

REFERENCES

1. FOREMAN for civil construction work with Plan International and UNHCR BUEA: Acting ERM, Mr. Angaye Jean CladeLetter of engagement N^o: 42 UNHCR/BDAPU/FY21.
2. Subcontractor for the supply and renovation of the UNDP office in BUEA with Forminyen VICTOR Enterprise.
3. Installation of Solar Energy for Domestic Use to Mr. Tiki John Residence in Mutengene Community Layout. Tel: 651748151
4. Installation of Solar Energy for Domestic Use to Madam AkwangaVictorine Residence in Mutengene Community Layout. Tel: 650644643
5. Installation of Solar Energy for Domestic Use to Mr. MBUH Raphael MBUH Residence in Mutengene Community Layout. Tel: 677211219