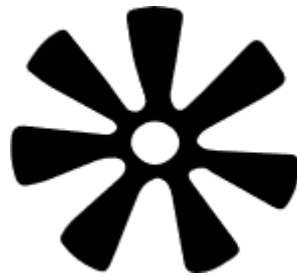


# Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

## Cameroon

### Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Cameroon was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – 28 February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see [www.africaknows.eu](http://www.africaknows.eu).



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to [dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl)

### Highlights

- 1 Cameroon's population increased from 5.2 million in 1960, the year of its Independence from France (in 1961 an Anglophone area from the British Cameroons joined the then Federal Republic of Cameroon), via 11.8 million in 1990 to 26.4 million in 2020.
- 2 Cameroon's literacy rate was 77% in 2018 (men 83% and women 72%), and its Mean Years of Schooling for Adults developed from 3.5 years to 6.3 years between 1990 and 2018.
- 3 Net primary school enrolment was 93% in 2016 (men 97% and women 89%), and net secondary school enrolment 46% (men 49% and women 43%). The indicator 'Expected Years of Schooling for Children' shows a relatively high figure for 1990 (8.0 years), but then deterioration to 7.4 years in 2000 and 2010, and afterwards rapid developments to 12.8 years in 2018.
- 4 Cameroon's education index improved from .338 in 1990 to .564 in 2018. Regionally all indexes show a leading position that has shifted from Douala/Littoral to Yaoundé and Ouest. The worst region is always Extrême Nord, but improvements are relatively rapid there. As a result regional inequality has diminished for all indicators. The Anglophone areas, though, lag behind the Cameroonian average for the education index, and the mean years of schooling figures.
- 5 Gross tertiary enrolment in 2018 was 13% (men 14% and women 11%): there are 300,000 students in the tertiary knowledge institutions in Cameroon, and 23,000 students abroad.
- 6 Cameroon currently has 43 tertiary knowledge institutions, and most of those are private ones (including religious universities). The first public tertiary institution

started in 1960, and the first private one in 1965; after 1990 the numbers rapidly increased.

- 7 Most of Cameroon's universities and other tertiary knowledge institutions can be found in or near the capital city Yaoundé, and harbour city Douala. Relatively speaking there is a high density of tertiary institutions in these two regions as well, but also in the Anglophone Southwest and Northwest. Many of those are private institutions. Cameroon's government started spreading the public universities beyond Yaoundé and Douala after 1977, but not all regions have a public university yet.
- 8 Cameroon has some think tanks (we listed five of those, three in Yaoundé), and museums (we listed 13 of those, spread over the country).

## Part 1: The Story

### Cameroon's demographic and education development

The Republic of Cameroon is located in Central Africa, bordered by the Atlantic Ocean, Nigeria, Chad, the Central African Republic, the DRC, Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea.

Cameroon was a German colony from the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century until the first World War, after which it became a mandate of the League of Nations, shared by Great Britain (the western part of former German Cameroon) and France (the major, eastern part). The country became independent in 1960, first as the Republic of Cameroon, then as the Federal Republic of Cameroon, and afterwards as the United Republic of Cameroon.

Cameroon's population increased from 5.2 million in 1960 to 26.4 million in early 2020. In 1960, only 14% of the Cameroonian population lived in cities (only 720,000 people), while the urban population has increased to 56% or 14.9 million nowadays. Cameroon has two major cities: its capital city Yaoundé (1.3 million inhabitants in the city itself), and the port city Douala (also 1.3 million). Smaller cities are Garoua, and Kousséri (each 0.4m), Bamenda, Maroua, Bafoussam, and Mokolo (each 0.3m), see map.



Map of Cameroon (source: [www.worldlanguage.com](http://www.worldlanguage.com)) Kousséri and Mokolo are both in the Far North.

Cameroon's life expectancy increased from 42 years for males and 44 years for females in 1960 to 59 years for males and 62 years for females currently. The median age first decreased from 20.3 years in 1960 to 16.7 years in 1990. Since then, it started to increase and is presently about 18.7 years. In 1960 an average woman gave birth to 5.5 live-born children, which increased to 6.7 in 1985. Since then, the fertility rate is decreasing and currently an average woman gives birth to 4.6 live-born children<sup>1</sup>.

### **Literacy and enrolment**

Cameroon's literacy rate was 77% in 2018, with men leading over women: 83% versus 72%. Of the youth (15-24 years old) 0.3m males and 0.4m females were regarded as illiterate in 2018. For the adult population as a whole these figures are 1.2m for males and 2.1m for females.

Cameroon's population of primary school age children (6-11 years) is about 4.2 million children<sup>2</sup>. Education is compulsory from age 6 to age 11 (six years). Currently, 93% of the primary school age group attend primary school (males: 97% and females 89%). Children with the age to attend secondary school (12-17) are 4.0 million. 46% are attending secondary school according to the latest figures (2016): males 49% and females lagging behind at 43%. Finally, 2.3 million people are in the age category to attend tertiary education (people between 19 and 23). Gross enrolment rates for tertiary education increased from 11% in 2010 to 13% in 2018, with females (11%) lagging behind males (14%). In total 300,000 students currently study at one of Cameroon's higher education institutions.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.worldometers.info/demographics/cameroon-demographics/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/cm>

### **A Note on students abroad**

We copy an assessment of Paul Schulmann, made in 2017<sup>3</sup>. “Cameroon sent 23,131 degree-seeking students (out of 245,000 total enrolled students) abroad per UIS data. Of these students, 69 percent (15,474) sought out European institutions in Germany, France, Italy, and Belgium. Some 5.5 percent (1,268) sought degrees in the U.S”. According to Campusfrance Cameroon had 270,000 students in 2012, and 23,000 students abroad, and this had increased to 290,000 students in 2017, and 26,000 abroad. Most of these students studied in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and the USA, in that order.<sup>4</sup>

### **Regional differences in education development in Cameroon**

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>, 4.0) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018. Cameroon has ten Regions, with Northwest and Southwest mainly English-speaking, and the other eight regions mainly French-speaking (and together more than 200 local languages). Regional population changes show big differences, as a result of differences in fertility, child mortality, and life expectancy on the one hand and in external and internal migration movements on the other. The highest population growth figures happened in North, Littoral, West, and Far North; the lowest ones in East, . The high growth figures in North and Far North can partly be attributed to refugee movements from neighbouring countries.

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of schooling, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools.

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 1-4 in part 2.

### **Education Index**

The subregional data about the education index, one of the elements of the human development index, show a gradual improvement for Cameroon as a whole between 1990 and 2010, and fast improvements between 2010 and 2018. Between 1990 and 2018 the index increased from .338 to .564. The best region shifted from Douala/Littoral to the capital city Yaoundé/Centre, and Littoral had the slowest improvements during the 1990-2018 period. The worst region has always been Extrême Nord, but that region shows the fastest improvements. As a result regional inequality diminished considerably.

### **Mean Years of Schooling for Adults**

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<sup>3</sup> African Student Mobility: Regional Trends and Recommendations for U.S. HEIs. March 7, 2017, Paul Schulmann, Senior Research Associate, World Education Services

<sup>4</sup> [https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite\\_pays/en/cameroun\\_en.pdf](https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite_pays/en/cameroun_en.pdf)

According to UNESCO, ‘Mean Years of Schooling’ is an indicator about the “average number of completed years of education of a country’s population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades” . So it is an indicator of past education performance. In Cameroon this indicator shows a steady improvement everywhere, with the exception of Southwest between 2000 and 2010. Overall, the Mean Years of Schooling increased from 3.5 years in 1990 to 6.3 years in 2018, but it excludes the education adults have had in koranic schools. In 1990 and 2000 the best region was the English-speaking Southwest, but it lost that position to French-speaking Centre, around Yaoundé in 2010 and 2018. The Southwest, together with the Northwest (also Anglophone), and nearby Douala/Littoral show the slowest improvements during this 28-year period. The worst position has always been for the Extrême Nord region, but that region showed rapid improvements (although from extremely low to still very low), but not as fast as Adamaoua, and Nord, also in Francophone Northern Cameroon. As a result regional inequality (very extreme in 1990) has diminished, but is still high.

### **Expected Years of Schooling for Children**

UNDP defines the ‘expected years of schooling’ as the: “Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child’s life” . For Cameroon as a whole this indicator shows relatively high figures for 1990, compared to many other African countries, but deterioration between 1990 and 2000, some stabilization at those lower levels between 2000 and 2010, and rapid growth after 2010. The deterioration happened almost everywhere between 1990 and 2000, and continued between 2000 and 2010 for half of the regions. The best region shifted from Littoral/Douala to Ouest, and the worst region was and is Extrême Nord, but with the fastest improvements (and the only region with continuous improvements during the 28-year period). The slowest improvements can be noted for Sud. Regional inequality improved between 1990 and 2010, but stabilized towards 2018.

### **Cameroon’s tertiary knowledge development**

Cameroon currently has 43 universities or other tertiary institutions. There are 12 public ones and 31 private ones. Currently seven of Cameroon’s universities have a religious background, four Catholic and three Protestant. Tertiary-level education started in 1960, and the first public university in 1962. However, the number of private tertiary institutions started to grow in 1965 and in 2005 there were more private institutions than public ones. Currently they far outnumber the public universities (but not in terms of numbers of students). Many tertiary institutions in Cameroon are located in the capital city Yaoundé or in Douala. However, most regions now have their own (public, and some private) universities. There are also some think tanks (all in Yaoundé as well) and museums in Cameroon (more spread out in the country).

Historically the development of the number of universities is as given in the following table.

### **Cameroon’s universities and other tertiary institutions 1960 – 2020**

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	1	3	5	8	10	10	10	11	12	12

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Private non-den.	-	2	2	3	3	6	12	17	22	24
Private religious	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	7	7	7
Total	1	5	7	11	14	18	24	35	41	43

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/cm/>), World Higher Education Database (<https://www.whed.net/home.php>); also, and the websites of the institutions, if available.

### Public and private universities in Cameroon



(Public) Université de Dschang:

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/3e/Entr%C3%A9e\\_de\\_l%27Universit%C3%A9\\_de\\_Dschang.jpg/220px-Entr%C3%A9e\\_de\\_l%27Universit%C3%A9\\_de\\_Dschang.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/3e/Entr%C3%A9e_de_l%27Universit%C3%A9_de_Dschang.jpg/220px-Entr%C3%A9e_de_l%27Universit%C3%A9_de_Dschang.jpg)

(Public) University of Buea: <https://www.riskreductionafrica.org/assets/images/Buea%20University2.jpg>



(Public) Université de Yaoundé I: <https://i1.wp.com/www.digitalbusiness.africa/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/l%E2%80%99Universit%C3%A9-de-Yaound%C3%A9-I.jpg?fit=1200%2C680&ssl=1>

(Public) Université de Douala: <https://dkgwwf1nj5fvj.cloudfront.net/images/469/files/original.?1510312813>



(Private) Université des Montagnes: <https://i.ytimg.com/vi/vmhbmcdW1DM/maxresdefault.jpg>

Most of Cameroon's tertiary knowledge institutions can be found in or near capital city Yaoundé and in the harbour city Douala. This is also true in relative terms, although two regions also have a relatively high density of tertiary knowledge institutions: the Anglophone

Northwest and Southwest. But there (and in Douala) the private institutions are far more numerous than the public ones. The government of Cameroon started to spread public universities from 1977 onwards, although there are still two regions without a public university (Sud and Nord). Private institutions started to grow from 1965 onwards, first in Douala, and Southwest, and from 1990 onwards in many places, also where there are no public institutions.

### **Think tanks and other research institutions in Cameroon**

According to the 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report, there are 22 think tanks in Cameroon, but only for five of these think tanks we have found information, three in Yaounde, one in Douala and one in Buea. UNESCO does not give information about the numbers and types of employment of researchers in the country.<sup>5</sup>

### **Museums in Cameroon**

Most museums in Cameroon are historical cultural museums, but some are museums for (contemporary) art. They can be found all over the country, but the most important ones are in Yaounde and Douala. In table 9 part 2 we give a list of 13 museums in the country.

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<sup>5</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/cm?theme=science-technology-and-innovation>

## Part 2: The Data

**Map and Table 1: Regions and population 1990-2018**

Map	Region / Région	Population x 1000		'18/ '90
		1990	2018	
	1 = Adamaoua	550	1190	2.16
	2 = Central / Centre (incl. Yaoundé)	2170	4220	1.94
	3 = East / Est	890	1080	1.21
	4 = Far North / Extrême Nord	1980	4820	2.43
	5 = Coast / Littoral (incl. Douala)	1250	3270	2.62
	6 = North / Nord	1090	2960	2.72
	7 = Northwest / Nord-Ouest	1300	2250	1.73
	8 = South / Sud	470	720	1.53
	9 = Southwest / Sud-Ouest	900	1780	1.98
	10 = West / Ouest	1190	2920	2.45
	Total	11800	25200	2.14

Source: [https://globaldatalab.org/shdi, 4.0](https://globaldatalab.org/shdi,4.0), map: Wikipedia. Please note: in tables 2-4 West/Ouest (nr 10) can be found under Ouest, earlier in the table.

**Table 2 : Education Index**

Region	Education index				
	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/ 1990
Adamaoua	234	251	284	434	1.85
Centre (incl. Yaoundé)	437	479	507	734	1.68
Est	325	354	366	542	1.67
Extrême Nord	125	147	183	289	2.31
Littoral (incl. Douala)	487	523	502	725	1.49
Nord	183	189	232	370	2.02
Northwest	369	396	406	609	1.65
Ouest	396	415	430	646	1.63
Sud	410	446	465	677	1.65
Southwest	421	465	463	676	1.61
Cameroon	338	368	381	564	1.67
Ineq	3.9	3.6	2.8	2.5	

Source: [https://globaldatalab.org/shdi, 4.0](https://globaldatalab.org/shdi,4.0). x1000. Ineq = Inequality: high/low

**Table 3: Mean Years of Schooling for Adults**

Region	Mean Years of Schooling				
	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/ 1990
Adamaoua	1.5	2.5	3.2	3.8	2.53
Centre (incl. Yaoundé)	4.9	6.9	8.0	9.6	1.96
Est	3.1	4.4	4.9	5.9	1.90
Extrême Nord	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.43
Littoral (incl. Douala)	5.8	7.8	7.8	9.3	1.60
Nord	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.45



Northwest	3.7	5.0	5.2	6.1	1.65
Ouest	3.5	4.8	5.5	6.7	1.91
Sud	4.1	6.0	7.0	8.4	2.05
Southwest	5.2	7.0	6.8	8.1	1.56
Cameroon	3.5	4.8	5.3	6.3	1.80
Ineq	7.4	6.4	5.7	5.6	

Source: [https://globaldatalab.org/shdi, 4.0](https://globaldatalab.org/shdi,4.0).

**Table 4 : Expected Years of Schooling for Children**

Region	Expected Years of Schooling				
	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/ 1990
Adamaoua	6.6	6.1	6.4	11.1	1.68
Centre (incl. Yaoundé)	9.8	8.9	8.7	14.9	1.52
Est	8.0	7.4	7.3	12.5	1.56
Extrême Nord	3.6	4.0	4.9	8.4	2.33
Littoral (incl. Douala)	10.6	9.4	8.7	15.0	1.42
Nord	5.2	4.9	5.7	10.1	1.94
Northwest	8.9	8.2	8.4	14.6	1.64
Ouest	10.1	9.2	8.8	15.3	1.51
Sud	9.9	8.9	8.3	14.3	1.44
Southwest	8.9	8.3	8.5	14.7	1.65
Cameroon	8.0	7.4	7.4	12.8	1.60
Ineq	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.8	

Source: [https://globaldatalab.org/shdi, 4.0](https://globaldatalab.org/shdi,4.0).

**Table 5: Public universities in Cameroon**

University (and 4icu-rank)	Year of establishment	website
Institut national de la Jeunesse et des Sports (INJS) Yaounde	1960	<a href="http://injs-yaounde.org">http://injs-yaounde.org</a>
Universite de Yaoundé I 4icu-rank 14 (one-but last)	1962/1993	<a href="http://www.uy1.uninet.cm">www.uy1.uninet.cm</a>
Universite de Yaoundé II, at Soa; 4icu-rank 8	1962/1993	<a href="http://www.universite-yde2.org">www.universite-yde2.org</a>
Ecole nationale supérieure des Postes et Télécommunications (ENSPT) Yaounde	1969 (1982)	<a href="http://enspt.cm">http://enspt.cm</a>
Universite de Douala 4icu-rank: 3	1977 (1993)	<a href="http://www.univ-douala.cm/">http://www.univ-douala.cm/</a>
Universite de Dschang 4icu-rank: 1	1977 (1993)	<a href="http://www.univ-dschang.org/">http://www.univ-dschang.org/</a> (also locations in Bandjoun, Foumban, Maroua, Bambui, Belabo, Ebolowa, and Yaoundé)
Université de Ngaoundéré (UNDERE) 4icu-rank: 6	1982 (1993)	<a href="http://www.univ-ndere.cm/">http://www.univ-ndere.cm/</a>
University of Buea 4icu-rank: 2	1985 (1993)	<a href="http://ubuea.cm">http://ubuea.cm</a>

Ecole d'Hôtellerie et de tourisme de la CEMAC (EHT-CEMAC), Ngaoundere	1987	<a href="http://ehtcemac.com/dg/">http://ehtcemac.com/dg/</a>
Ecole nationale d'Administration et de Magistrature (ENAM) Yaounde	1995 (1959)	<a href="http://www.enam.cm">http://www.enam.cm</a>
Universite de Maroua 4icu-rank 11	2008	<a href="http://www.univ-maroua.cm/">http://www.univ-maroua.cm/</a>
University of Bamenda 4icu-rank 9	2011 (2010)	<a href="http://www.uniba-edu.cm">www.uniba-edu.cm</a>

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/cm/>), World Higher Education Database (<https://www.whed.net/home.php>); also, and the websites of the institutions, if available. None of the Cameroonian universities appeared on the 4icu website of the best 200 African universities.

**Table 6: Private universities in Cameroon**

University	Year of establishment	website
Institut panafricain pour le Développement en Afrique Centrale (IPD-AC/PAID-CA) Douala (non-denominational)	1965	<a href="http://www.paidafrica.org/ipd-ac">http://www.paidafrica.org/ipd-ac</a>
Institut panafricain pour le Développement en Afrique de l'Ouest (PAID-WA/IPD-AO) Buea (non-denominational)	1965	<a href="http://www.paidafrica.org/paidwa">http://www.paidafrica.org/paidwa</a>
International University, Bamenda (non-denominational), 4icu-rank 15 (and last)	1990	<a href="http://www.iubamenda.org/">http://www.iubamenda.org/</a>
Catholic University of Central Africa/Institut Catholique de Yaoundé (religious) 4icu-rank: 5	1991 (1989)	<a href="https://ucac-icy.net/">https://ucac-icy.net/</a> (also in Douala, and Pointe Noir, Congo Rep.).
Cosendai Adventist University, Nanga Eboko (religious), 4icu-rank 13	1996	<a href="https://www.uacosendai-edu.net/">https://www.uacosendai-edu.net/</a>
Bamenda University of Science and Technology (non-denominational), 4icu-rank 12	1998	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/BUSTBAMENDA/">https://www.facebook.com/BUSTBAMENDA/</a>
Institut supérieur de Management (ISMA) (non-denominational), Douala	1998	<a href="http://isma-university.com">http://isma-university.com</a>
Université des Montagnes, Bangangté, (non-denominational) 4icu-rank: 4	2000	<a href="http://www.udm.aed-cm.org/">http://www.udm.aed-cm.org/</a>
Douala Institute of Technology (DIT) (non-denominational)	2002	<a href="http://www.douala-it.com">http://www.douala-it.com</a>
Ecole supérieure des Sciences et Techniques (ESSET), Douala (non-denominational)	2002 (1997)	<a href="https://essetcameroun.com/">https://essetcameroun.com/</a>

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Institut Universitaire de la Côte (IUC) Douala (non-denominational)	2002	<a href="http://www.istdi.net">http://www.istdi.net</a>
Institut supérieur de Technologie Medicale de Nkolodom (ISTM) (non-denominational)	2005	<a href="http://www.istmcameroun.org">http://www.istmcameroun.org</a>
Ecole supérieure de Commerce et de Gestion des Entreprises de Yaoundé (SUP de CO-Yaoundé) (non-denominational)	2005	<a href="http://www.supdecoyaounde.cm">http://www.supdecoyaounde.cm</a>
Institut Universitaire Siantou (non-denominational)	2005 (1991)	<a href="http://siantou.net">http://siantou.net</a>
PKFokam Institute of Excellence Yaounde (non-denominational)	2006	<a href="http://www.pkfinstitute.com">http://www.pkfinstitute.com</a>
Université Protestante d'Afrique Centrale, Yaoundé (religious) 4icu-rank: 7	2007 (1962)	<a href="http://upac.info">http://upac.info</a>
Catholic University Institute of Bertua Institut Universitaire Catholique de Bertoua (IUCAB), religious	2007	<a href="http://univcathobertoua.net">http://univcathobertoua.net</a>
Ecole supérieure d'Ingénieurs d'Afrique Centrale (ESIAC), Douala-Bassa (non-denominational)	2008	<a href="http://www.esiac.net">http://www.esiac.net</a>
Higher Institute of Management Studies Buea (HIMS Buea) (non-denominational)	2008	<a href="http://www.himsbuea.org">http://www.himsbuea.org</a>
University College of Technology Buea (non-denominational)	2008 (2004)	<a href="http://www.uctbuea.cm">http://www.uctbuea.cm</a>
Cameroon Christian University Institute (CCU), Bali and Kumba, religious.	2010 (2007)	<a href="http://ccui.cm">http://ccui.cm</a>
Catholic University of Cameroon, Bamenda (religious) 4icu-rank 10	2010	<a href="http://www.catuc.org">www.catuc.org</a>
Institut supérieur de l'Informatique et de la Communication (ISICOM), Douala (non-denominational)	2010	<a href="http://isicom-edu.com">http://isicom-edu.com</a>
Institut Universitaire Catholique Saint Jérôme de Douala, religious	2010	<a href="http://www.univ-catho-sjd.com">http://www.univ-catho-sjd.com</a>
Ecole supérieure Spéciale d'Architecture du Cameroun (ESSACA) Yaounde (non-denominational)	2011	<a href="http://www.essaca-architecture.net">www.essaca-architecture.net</a>
Centre international d'études polytechniques d'Obala (CIEPO) Obala (non-denominational)	2011	-
Institut Universitaire du Golfe de Guinée (IUG) Douala (non-denominational)	2011 (1993)	<a href="http://www.univ-iug.com">http://www.univ-iug.com</a> (Founded 1993 as Ecole supérieure de Gestion (ESG). Acquired present title 2011 by merging of ESG, ISTA (Institut Supérieur des Technologies Avancées) and ISA (Institut Supérieur des Sciences Appliquées).

Université de l'Équateur Ebolowa (non-denominational)	2011	-
HIPDET University- Bamenda (non-denominational)	2015 (2013)	<a href="https://www.hipdet-edu.com/">https://www.hipdet-edu.com/</a>
SMU University / The American International University, Buea, (non-denominational?)	?	<a href="https://smuedu.org/">https://smuedu.org/</a>
École des Hautes Études Commerciales (HEC), Douala (non-denominational)	?	<a href="http://www.universiteinternationale.com/">http://www.universiteinternationale.com/</a> (headquarters in Dakar, also in Morocco and Cote d'Ivoire)

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/cm/>), World Higher Education Database (<https://www.whed.net/home.php>); also, and the websites of the institutions, if available.

**Table 7: Regional distribution of the locations of tertiary knowledge institutes**

Region	Public	Private	Total	Number of institutions per million
Adamaoua (Ngaoundéré)	2	0	2	1.7
Centre (incl. Yaoundé, Nanga Eboko, Nkolodom, Siantou, Obala)	5	9	14	3.3
Est (Bertoua)	0	1	1	0.9
Extrême Nord (Maroua)	1	0	1	0.2
Littoral (incl. Douala)	1	10	11	3.4
Nord	0	0	0	0.0
Northwest (Bamenda, Bali)	1	5	6	2.7
Ouest (Dschang, Bangangté)	1	1	2	0.7
Sud (Ebolowa)	0	1	1	1.4
Southwest (Buea, Kumba)	1	5	6	3.4
Cameroon	12	32	44	1.7

Please note: this table includes all locations, as one institution has two locations.

**Table 8: Think tanks in Cameroon**

Think tanks	Year of establishment	websites
African Centre for Banana and Plantain Research (CARBAP), Njombe near Douala	1989	<a href="http://www.carbapafrika.org/">http://www.carbapafrika.org/</a>
Centre pour l'environnement et Développement / Center for Environment and Development, Yaounde	1994	<a href="http://www.cedcameroun.org/">http://www.cedcameroun.org/</a>
Centre for Independent Development Research (CIDR) Buea	2003	<a href="http://www.cidrcam.org/">http://www.cidrcam.org/</a>
Nkafu Policy Institute, Yaounde	2012	<a href="https://nkafu.org/">https://nkafu.org/</a>

Centre D'analyse et de Recherche sur les Politiques Economiques et Sociales du Cameroun (CAMERCAP-PARC)/ Cameroon Policy Analysis and Research Center, Yaounde	?	<a href="https://camercap-parc.org">https://camercap-parc.org</a>
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(Sources; [https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think\\_tanks](https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks)  
<http://africathinktanks.org> )

**Table 9: Museums in Cameroon**

Museums	websites	Location
Musée national du Cameroun (since 1935)	<a href="https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9_national_du_Cameroun">https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9_national_du_Cameroun</a>	Yaounde
Musée maritime de Bonanjo (since 1986)	<a href="https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9_maritime_de_Bonanjo">https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9_maritime_de_Bonanjo</a>	Douala
artBakery	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ArtBakery">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ArtBakery</a>	Near Douala
Babungo Museum	-	Ndop
Baham Museum	-	Baham
Bandjoun Museum	-	Bandjoun
Blackitude Museum (since 2000)	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blackitude_Museum">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blackitude_Museum</a>	Yaoundé
Doualart, centre de Arte Contemporain (since 1991)	<a href="http://doualart.org/">http://doualart.org/</a>	Douala
Mankon Museum	-	Mankon-Bamenda
Mus'art Gallery	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%27art_Gallery">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%27art_Gallery</a>	Kumbo, grassfields
Musée Afhemi	-	Yaounde
Petit Musée d'Art Camerounais	-	Yaounde
Musée des civilisations de Dschang	<a href="https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9_des_civilisations_de_Dschang">https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9_des_civilisations_de_Dschang</a>	Dschang

(source: Wikipedia: Museums and other sources, like). Not included: cultural heritage places. See: <https://www.minculture-cameroun-gov.com/patrimoine-culturel>

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