

Tourism

The government has set up a legal framework to promote the tourism sector and grants special concessions to the industry.

The country's climate, landscape, wildlife, plants, the welcome by local people, and the novelty of its folklore and traditions are major attractions. There are a number of national and wildlife parks; Waza National Park, Cameroon's most famous park features lions, giraffes, hippos, antelopes, gazelles and many varieties of birds.

Transport

Sea. Most of Cameroon's foreign trade is carried out by sea. The country has a national maritime shipping company — Camship Lines.

Douala, the main port, has a capacity of 6 million tonnes and the potential to increase to 10 million tonnes. It is equipped with a roll-on, roll-off and container terminal; a 500-m dock and a 226 000 m² bulkhead wharf with a draft of 11.2 m; a fishing dock; a 4 500 m² refrigerated warehouse; a ship-repair facility; and a wood-loading dock.

Douala is the port of entry for such landlocked countries as Chad and the Central African Republic.

There are secondary ports at Kribi, Limbé and Tiko, and Cameroon plans to build a deep-water port, known as the Grand Batanga, at Kribi, and another at Limbé.

Air. Cameroon has 13 airports; 2 are international (Douala and Garoua) and 11 are served by regular domestic flights. Another international airport is under construction in Yaoundé.

Roads. There are 65 000 km of roads and trails, of which 2 500 km are bitumen-surfaced. It was estimated that there were 147 665 vehicles in the country in 1983.

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Cameroon's agriculture is dominated by two major export crops, cacao and coffee. They account for approximately 32 per cent of the country's total value of exports.