1. Background
Forest resources and especially Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) have long contributed to the subsistence needs of the rural people in Cameroon through the provision of goods and services such as food, medicines, materials, tools, fodder, cosmetics, and cultural objects (Ngansop et al., 2019). Bamboo is an important NTFP catering to the diverse consumer demands for natural, environmentally friendly products, providing income and livelihoods in developing countries, contributing to reforestation and climate change mitigation (Perez et al., 2004). The bamboo sector has huge potentials to contribute to the development of Cameroon, as it is providing up to USD 3,625 per year to some harvesters (Ingram and Tieguhong, 2013). Bamboo is found across Cameroon’s diverse ecosystems from dry to humid tropical and Alphamontane forests (Ingram and Tieguhong, 2013; Nfonkoh et al., 2020.). In countries such as China and India where the bamboo sector is active and regulated by policies and programmes, the sector contributes significantly to economic growth. Thus, strong bamboo policies, strategies and programmes can enhance environmental and socio-economic resilience thus, foster the livelihood of local populations. In Cameroon, despite the socio-economic and ecological importance bamboo presents, policies directly regulating the bamboo sector remain absent or missing literature.

2. Objective
The main objective of this study was to analyse relevant complementary policies, strategies or programmes on thematic areas such as forestry and environment, landscape restoration, bio-energy and rural employment to ensure that newly drafted or existing bamboo policies/programmes are fully linked to national sustainable development planning to leverage increased investment in bamboo development in Cameroon.

3. Methodology
Two main methods of data collection were employed in this study. These were content analysis of various literature, policies, programme documents, plans and declarations of the government; and field survey. Information was collected from the field through interviews of key resource persons from the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF), the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED), Ministry of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts, development partners (FAO, IUCN, NBAR), technical support agencies (IRAD, ANAFOR, University Researchers), Civil Society (CSO) Organizations (FODER) and bamboo primary stakeholders such as harvesters, sellers, craftsmen. The data was then analyzed to understand the policy gaps as well as opportunities for bamboo policy integration in Cameroon.

4. Key Results
4.1. Bamboo relevant Policies, laws, legislations, or regulatory framework in Cameroon
The key policy that has linked up to bamboo is thus:
- Law No. 94/01 of 20 January 1994 which lays down Forestry, Wildlife and Fishery regulations in Cameroon (under review),
- Decree N° 95/531/PM of 23 August 1995 fixing the modalities for the application of the Forest Regime in article 5(1) authorises MINFOF to fix a list of special products.
- Decision No. 0299/D/MINFOF/CAB of 26 April 2019; classifies special forest products and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs),
- No. 0210/D/MINFOF/CAB of 26 April 2019, MINFOF lays down modalities of collection and transportation of NTFPs.
- Decision N° 0034/D/MINFOF/CAB of 05 February 2020, lay down conditions for transportation of NTFPs from plantations.

4.2. Key sectors to invest in the bamboo development in Cameroon

4.3. Key bamboo stakeholders in the bamboo sector development

5. Conclusions
The Forestry law in Cameroon do not lay any particular attention on Bamboo, thus contributes to the invisibility of this product in the Forestry policy. The Ministry in charge of Forestry has elaborated the national strategy for bamboo and action plans towards the development of the bamboo sector, and relevant sectors were identified suitable for bamboo investment and Finally, Bamboo sector development stakeholders were identified, with enthusiasm to work together for the benefit of the sector.

Perspectives
A bamboo policy need assessment is needed to ascertain whether the sector need an independent policy for bamboo.

Recommendations
Review the 1994 forestry and 1974 land tenure laws to integrate bamboo development, land ownership and users’ right, to make provision for incentives that will attract investments in the bamboo sector.