



Voluntary Local Review



Yaounde City

2020

Statement from the Government Delegate


The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in 2015 with the ambition to eradicate poverty, ensure justice, peace and equity by 2030 and transform lives while preserving the planet. In that same year, the Yaounde City Development Strategy was elaborated and adopted.

Some 12 years ago, Yaounde City designed its Urban Master Plan, which provides a coherent framework for the development of the city with the overall goal of improving the living environment of city dwellers. In 2020, the city is reviewing its Urban Master Plan, with the intention to reinforce its coherence with the city development strategy. The participation of Yaounde City in the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to inform the review of this master plan, but also to inform revisions of the strategy in order to place the city of Yaounde on the path to sustainability.

In participating in the VLR, the pleasure was mine to note that, our conscious effort to improve the living environment and the livelihood of the Yaounde city dwellers were actually responding to some of the essential targets of the SDGs most relevant to Cameroon, in general, and to the city of Yaounde in particular.

Our participation in this review has been an opportunity to learn. It has also helped us to take stock of the progress made in the implementation of our urban strategy. Yaounde City is more than ever willing to share with other cities around the globe and the international community the story of its journey to sustainability. At the same time, we want to continue to learn from the experiences and stories of how other cities are integrating the sustainability concerns in their development plans as well as how they are tackling common urban challenges.

On behalf of all the Yaounde city dwellers, it is therefore a pleasure to express our delight to be part of this global drive towards sustainability.



Gilbert TSIMI EVOUNA
Government Delegate to the
Yaounde City Council

Déclaration du Délégué du Gouvernement

Les Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD) ont été adoptés en 2015 avec l'ambition d'éradiquer la pauvreté, d'assurer la justice, la paix et l'équité d'ici 2030 ; et d'améliorer les conditions de vie des populations, tout en préservant la planète. La même année, la stratégie de développement de la ville de Yaoundé a été élaborée et adoptée.

Il y a une douzaine d'années, la ville de Yaoundé a élaboré son Plan Directeur d'Urbanisme (PDU), qui fournit un cadre cohérent pour le développement de la ville dans le but global d'améliorer le cadre de vie des citoyens. En cette année 2020, la ville révisé son Plan Directeur d'Urbanisme, avec l'intention de renforcer sa cohérence avec la stratégie de développement de la ville. Le résultat de l'Examen Local Volontaire (ELV) des ODD, permettra d'améliorer le nouveau PDU, mais aussi d'éclairer les révisions de la stratégie de développement local, afin de faire de Yaoundé une ville responsable et durable.

En participant à l'ELV, j'ai eu le plaisir de noter que les efforts consentis pour améliorer le cadre de vie et les moyens de subsistance des citoyens, répondaient en fait à certains objectifs essentiels du Développement Durable les plus pertinents pour le Cameroun en général, et à la ville de Yaoundé en particulier.

Notre participation à cet examen a été une opportunité d'apprentissage. Elle nous a également permis de faire le point sur les progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre de notre stratégie de développement urbaine. La ville de Yaoundé est plus que jamais disposée à partager avec d'autres villes du monde et la communauté internationale l'histoire de son parcours vers la durabilité. En même temps, nous voulons continuer à apprendre des expériences et de l'histoire sur la façon dont d'autres villes intègrent les préoccupations de durabilité dans leurs plans de développement ainsi que sur la façon dont elles s'attaquent aux défis urbains communs.

Au nom de tous les Yaoundéens, c'est un plaisir d'exprimer joie et satisfaction, au privilège qu'est de faire partie de cette dynamique mondiale vers la durabilité.



Gilbert TSIMI EVOUNA

**Délégué du Gouvernement auprès de la
Communauté Urbaine de Yaoundé**

Acknowledgements


The realisation of this Voluntary Local Review is a joint effort of many stakeholders. The city of Yaoundé expresses its gratitude to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa for the technical support and guidance provided throughout the process without which this pilot VLR would not be possible. The city of Yaoundé is also grateful for the inspiration and wisdom of many more committed men, women and organisations who have left an indelible legacy to motivate this work. We are particularly thankful to Mr. TSIMA EVOUNA Gilbert, the pioneer President of the Centre Regional Council, who encouraged this project at the time of inception. Our gratitude also goes to Mr. MESSI ATANGANA Luc, pioneer elected Mayor of the city of Yaounde, who was a true architect behind the success of this work.

Our heartfelt thanks go to Mrs. Marie Solange MBANG Epse EFON, Director of Town Planning, Architecture, and Living Environment and Mr. ANDZE OLINGA Claude Hubert, Director of Infrastructure in the Yaounde City Council for their guidance throughout the work.

We are grateful to Mrs Elomo Andela of the NGO Collective for Food Security and Rural Development for her availability to review the work and provide invaluable insights. Finally, our thanks go to Mr. Moses Ayuk Bate, ECA Local Consultant for his assistance in drafting this report.

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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
CDS	Yaounde City Development Strategy
FEICOM	Special Council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance
MINDCAF	Ministry of State Property, Survey and Land Tenure
MINDDEVEL	Ministry of Decentralisation and Local Development
MINEDUB	Ministry of Basic Education
MINEPDED	Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development
MINFOF	Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
MINHDU	Ministry of Town Planning and Housing
PDU	Urban Development Master Plan of 2008
SDAU	Urban Development Master Scheme of 1982
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
VLR	Voluntary Local Review
YCC	Yaounde City Council

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Executive Summary/Highlights

The adoption in August 2015 of the Yaounde City Development Strategy (CDS) and its ambition to become an economically attractive and radiant city in Africa, where the citizens have equitable access to social services in a healthy environment, expresses the city's vision to position itself as a major hub, competing with other capital cities in Africa and world over for people, business, and tourism.

Sustainability has historically been a cornerstone of Yaounde City Council's urban development plans, and an essential reference and motivation for the city's long-term development vision. The 1982-2000 Urban Development Master Scheme (SDAU 1982-2000) articulated a policy to protect and make use of the environment and cultural landscape. The 2008-2020 Urban Development Master Plan (PDU) expressed a sustainable development and urban governance approach based on the central concepts of radiance, attractivity, and accessibility. The City Development Strategy (CDS) envisions a green city in a healthy environment, equitable access to urban services, sustainable urban mobility and economic centers and global integration.

Defined as the long-term viability and well-being of communities and societies, sustainability is mainstreamed in the CDS and constitutes a basis for innovation and improvement. By expressing the global ideals to end poverty, achieve inclusive economic prosperity, promote environmental sustainability, reduce inequality and ensure peaceful, just and inclusive societies, the global vision expressed in the SDGs constitute the essential guide to the local actions in Yaounde City.

The participation in the VLR is part of a learning process. Through this process, we have identified the SDGs and their targets to which our local actions contribute. While some quantitative data was available, the Yaounde VLR is largely qualitative. Through this process we examine the institutional processes and the environment for implementing the SDGs. For each target under consideration, the framework of analysis involved a consideration of the actors involved and their roles in the formulation and implementation of the actions taken to achieve progress.

Like other local councils, the Yaounde City Council follows the national strategic planning framework. By this process, the local development plan, the Urban Development Master Plan and the CDS, are expressions of the path to sustainable urban development making use of the available local assets, accompanied by a medium-term expenditure framework. While there has not been any specific work undertaken to mainstream the SDGs into the City Development Strategy, worthy of note is the fact that the implementation of the CDS contributes directly or indirectly to the advancement of the SDGs. Moreover, a mapping exercise carried out enabled us to identify ten SDGs directly affected by the implementation of the strategy.

Following this review, a number of recommendations were made. Firstly, knowledge sharing and enhanced participation of various segments of the society in urban planning should be promoted so as to improve on the relevance of the actions of the city council; secondly, leverage the power of the private sector for urban development especially in the area of slum management and upgrading, and tourism development; thirdly, foster women's access to and control of land and other property through education and sensitization, dissemination of available legal instruments; fourthly, put in place an effective monitoring and evaluation system, informed by an integrated information system; and finally, enhance coordination of sustainable development interventions by all actors in the city of Yaounde



Introduction

In September 2015, at the 70th ordinary session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Heads of State and Government committed to transform our world by promoting a vast sustainable development program on the 2030 horizon. By resolution 70/1, which expresses this will, a new sustainable development agenda was instituted. This agenda includes 17 goals, 169 targets and approximately 231 indicators.

Realizing the relevance of the goals thus defined, and having noted the unsatisfactory results of the MDGs like many the other signatory countries, Cameroon has joined a process of national ownership of the 17 SDGs. This process is guided by a need to identify the goals, targets and indicators relevant to the context and specific characteristics of the country, marked by the implementation of a long-term development vision that aims to make Cameroon an emerging country by 2035. This effort of national ownership led to the identification and adoption of a list of SDGs targets and their prioritisation in 2017, ending a process which began in 2016. Through this process, a total of 91 targets (58.24%) and 149 indicators (59.1%) were identified as relevant for the Cameroon country context.

It is in this context that the Yaounde City Council (YCC) is implementing a development strategy which aims at making the city a well-structured metropolis with functional multimodal transportation services; a city under the supervision of strong and autonomous administrative and technical structures, where the citizens have equal access to urban social services in a healthy environment; an economically attractive and radiant city in Africa.

In April 20th, 2015, a few months before the international community adopted the SDGs at the UN General Assembly, **Gilbert Tsimi Evouna**, Government Delegate of the YCC, during a meeting he convened in his office, announced to his collaborators the future ecological shift of the of Yaounde city. He declared that the programming of projects in the city of Yaounde will be set on the ecological clock, but above all that the technical management and associated services are currently working on a large green tourism complex that will complement the lush array of landscape in the city of seven hills¹.

¹ The seven known hills of Yaounde City are: Akok Ndoué, Mbog Ndum, Minloa, Ebaminala, Messa, Mbankolo and Fébé (Mayag 2017).

This vision which still stands today is an inclusive one that takes into account the social, environmental and economic issues that aim at making Yaounde a sustainable city by 2035.

The rest of this report is structured as follows: Firstly, the organizational and institutional arrangement for design, implementation and reporting is reviewed in the light of the city development strategy and vision, identifying the linkages with the SDGs. Secondly, a brief outline of methodology is provided, followed by considerations of the enabling environment for implementing a long-term development vision. Thirdly, a review of the selected SDG targets is provided following the indicators that best assess the progress. The report ends with a conclusion and suggested next steps.

1. Organizational Alignment/Institutional Process

The area concerned by the VLR in Yaounde is the geographical space which constitutes the setting of the Yaounde City Development Strategy elaborated in 2015 with the support of the World Bank through the Urban and Water Development Project. This area includes the councils (sub-divisions) of Soa, Mbankomo, Lobo, Nkolafamba, Mfou, Obala, and Okola, and the eight (8) sub-divisions that make up the Yaoundé city, that is a total of 15 councils (sub-divisions). It is a spatial delimitation that takes into account all the locations, where production and consumption activities have a direct (or indirect) and decisive influence on the city of Yaounde. The fifteen (15) localities constitute what is known as "Yaoundé and its metropolitan area", which today forms a distinct geographical reality.

Institutionally, the Yaounde City Council is an Urban Council with special status, placed under the double tutelage of the Ministry in charge of Urban Development and the Ministry in charge of Decentralisation and Local Development. The Urban Council has four Technical Departments, among which is the Department of Town Planning, Architecture and Living Environment, whose Director Mrs. Marie Solange Efon Epse Mbang is one of the the Lead Coordinators of the Yaounde City's Voluntary Local Review, alongside Mr. Jean Claude Andze Olinga, Technical Adviser to the Government Delegate to the Yaounde City Council. The Overall VLR is supervised by Government Delegate of the Yaounde City Council Mr. Gilbert Ntsimi Evouna.

The organisational chart of the Yaounde City Council, and the position of the city as the capital city and head of institutions, make that it has attributions that overlap with those of ministries, state-owned enterprises, NGOs, and the population, especially in the area of urban development, environmental protection and infrastructure development. In this regard, the VLR revealed the need to empower the Yaounde City Council to coordinate all the sustainable development interventions in Yaounde.

2. Methodology

The 2020 Voluntary Local Review, the first of its kind in Yaoundé City, was carried out under the coordination of the Department of Town Planning, Architecture and Living Environment and the Technical Adviser No. 2 to the Government Delegate (Mayor) of the Yaounde City Council. The review was based on the CDS, the Yaounde City Development Strategy. Following a mapping exercise between the SDGs and the City Development Strategy, the VLR analysis involved 12 SDGs, with emphasis on the targets and indicators mostly relevant to the City Development Strategy.

Prior to the assessment, reports of past VLRs were reviewed, including the New York City's VLR for 2018 and 2019 and the Los Angeles' 2019 VLR. Insights from these reports provided clarifications on the methodology of the Yaoundé City VLR. The outlines provided in the Handbook of the VLR as well as the Handbook of the VNR proved to be of essential importance. The review was also built on the report of the 2019 Voluntary National Review of Cameroon, as well as the report of the National Localization of the SDGs in Cameroon.

The Voluntary Local Review in the City of Yaounde took place following a participatory approach which saw the involvement of a wide variety of relevant development actors, including: Civil Society Organisations, Private sector, Government departments, and development partners.

At the onset of the VLR process, the Government Delegate to the Yaounde City Council appointed Mrs. Marie Solange Efon Epouse Mbangé and Mr. Jean Claude Andze Olinga as Focal Points to lead the process. Individual members of existing platforms such as the Consultative Committee for the preparation and follow-up of the Yaounde City Strategy were also consulted.

The tool employed for data collection was a series of questionnaires, each designed for a particular category of actors – Civil Society, private sector, development cooperation providers, public administration, and the Yaounde City Council.

Under the supervision of the two Focal Points who coordinated the analysis, Mr. Moses Ayuk Bate, UNECA Consultant, provided assistance in drafting the VLR report, processing along the way data collected from the administered questionnaires.

The review involved a total of twelve (12) relevant SDGs which constitute the priority goals reflected in the Yaoundé City Development Strategy. These SDGs include: SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

3. Policy and Enabling Environment

This chapter presents: the legal and institutional framework for urban planning, the strategic planning in Yaounde city and its medium-term expenditure framework, the ownership of the SDGs and the civic participation in the implementation of Yaounde city's strategy.

Legal and institutional framework for urban planning

The improvement of the living environment of urban population and town planning has been a concern for the government of Cameroon since independence. Accordingly, the legal framework for urban planning has evolved over the years: embryonic at its beginnings, town planning developed firstly through the reproduction of Western colonial practices, and then through a proactive government policy. Law no. 66/10 of November 18, 1966, rendered effective by Decree No. 68/74 of March 27, 1968, set the basis of urbanization through building permits, authorizations to partition, institution of priority areas to be urbanized, etc. Ordinance No. 73/20 of May 29, 1973 repealed Law no. 66/10 and its Decree of application No. 68/74 constituted the new basis for urban development.

The adoption of Law No. 2004/003 of April 21, 2004 governing urban planning in Cameroon and its five implementing decrees signed in 2008 constitute a major advancement and greatly revived the urban planning process. Some important innovations introduced by this Law include:

- empowering decentralized local authorities;
- clarifying the roles of the various players;
- formalizing the participation of populations and civil society;
- strengthening the responsibility of professionals in the urban sector.

Being more specific, it sought to improve the planning process for human settlement areas of at least 2,000 inhabitants and to fix the general rules of town planning and construction applicable to the entire territory. This Law created four types of urban planning documents depending on the scale of the territory concerned: the Urban Master Plan (PDU), the Land Use Plan (POS), the Town Planning Summary Plan (PSU) and the Sector Plan (PS). The PDUs and POSs are developed for cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants and more particularly Urban Communities, regional or departmental capitals with high development potential. The PSUs are developed for cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants.

In addition to these urban planning documents required by the 2004 Law governing town planning, other urban planning tools have been developed such as City Development Strategies (CDS) and Communal Development Plans (PCD)). The CDS is a strategic development plan for metropolitan areas in the largest agglomerations, halfway between regional and divisional land use plans and Urban Master Plans. They seek to place the cities in the regional, national or international development context, building on the available local assets and potentials.

Strategic planning of the Yaounde City Council

Alongside the development of the legal framework for urbanisation, the Yaounde City Council has developed urban planning tools to guide its development, through a participatory approach that involved the active participation of relevant development actors and stakeholders in the city.

In 1982, an ambitious Urban Development Master Scheme (SDAU) was elaborated with the following three main objectives, to: (i) improve the living environment of populations; (ii) affirm Yaoundé as capital and international center; and (iii) develop the economic centres. However, the

SDAU was hardly implemented due, among others, to the adverse economic situation that prevailed in the 1980s following its adoption.

In 2008, an Urban Development Master Plan (PDU) was elaborated with the ambition to:

- address the problems of anarchic and spontaneous urbanization, the lack of public transport;
- make up for shortfalls in housing, equipment, and other services which could not be implemented under the SDAU;
- reposition and affirm Yaounde as a Capital and International City;
- incorporate the principle of developing a network of satellite towns or villages around Yaoundé.

The vision of the PDU was to drive a sustainable urban development agenda in order to render Yaounde more radiant, more welcoming and pleasant, reorganized and rebalanced, with better accessibility. The PDU is currently being revised, in the light of ongoing work for the elaboration of the second phase of the long-term development vision of Cameroon. This revision seeks to affirm the city as a central junction for the entire country, develop its industrial base and mainstream inclusion in the urban development agenda by, among others, reducing extreme poverty, creating jobs, upgrading slums, improving hygiene and sanitation and providing decent and affordable housing.

In 2015, the Yaounde City Development Strategy (CDS) was elaborated in an effort to leverage the potentials and assets of the city for the improvement of the lives of the inhabitants and for the development of the nation. It was built on an ambitious long-term vision which states:

“Yaoundé and its metropolitan area, by 2035, constitute a well-structured metropolis with functional multimodal mobility; A metropolis managed under the supervision of a strong and autonomous administrative and technical structure where the populations have equitable access to urban social services in a healthy environment; An economically attractive and radiant metropolis in Africa.”

The CDS has six strategic pillars namely: Governance; Smart urbanization; Green and healthy city; Equitable access to infrastructure; Urban mobility; Attractiveness and Economic centers. Considering these pillars, the effective implementation of the strategy would directly advance at least 10 of the seventeen SDGs (SDGs 1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17).

The ongoing revision of the PDU will build on the vision and strategic objectives of the City Development Strategy, thereby aligning the plan with the overall strategy of the city.

Means of implementation of the strategy

Since 2014, the Yaounde Urban Council has put in place a medium term expenditure framework. As required by the law, the YCC prepares each year a three-year forward looking budget, called the budget programme. The resources for implementing these activities come from the Special Council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance (FEICOM), locally administered taxes and external donors through specific projects.

Monitoring and evaluation

A monitoring and evaluation system does not exist in the YCC. However, monitoring and evaluation are done for specific projects especially those funded by international donors.

Leaving no one behind

In March 2006, the State of Cameroon and the Yaoundé City Council signed a city contract, which set seven strategic objectives, based on the Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP). Among these pillars were: Reinforce major infrastructure; Improve urban mobility; Collect and treat solid and liquid waste; Expand basic urban services in neighborhoods; and Develop and implement urban growth strategies.

The YCC defined the roles of each party for implementing an ambitious investment program for the 2006-2011 period, valued at CFAF 93 billion. Such an ambitious program required the broad participation in a bottom-up process, which gives the possibility for different levels of society to express their concerns and get involved in the formulation and implementation of development initiatives that affect the lives of citizens.

It is for this reason that an Advisory Group was set up by an act signed by the Government Delegate to the Yaoundé Urban Council, to oversee the implementation of the Urban Debt Relief and Development Contract (C2D Urbain), which funded over FCFA 23 billion of the overall investment program. It is composed of civil society actors, design and architecture specialists, and has a lead President, two vice-presidents, Heads of thematic groups, Departmental Focal Points, etc.

The Advisory Group meetings are convened by the YCC once a year to assess progress of program implementation, to incorporate the opinions of representatives of civil society and to brainstorm on residents' concerns and suggestions, in an open, participative and transparent manner.

Moreover, law No. 96/06 of January 18, 1996 revising the constitution of June 2, 1972 sought to promote the local participation by creating a new decentralized territorial unit, the region, which replaced the province. More recently, Law n ° 2019/024 of 24 December 2019, relating to the general code of Decentralized Territorial Collectivities, reinforced the administrative and financial autonomy of the Councils and further enhanced their responsibility and competence on development initiatives that affect the lives of local people.

All these initiatives and laws were to make sure that all social strata are benefiting from the city's development.

4. Ownership of the SDGs

The adoption of the Yaounde City Development Strategy in August 2015, coincided with the commitment by the international community to the global Agenda 2030 in the same year. The African Union Agenda 2063 was also adopted, spelling out the panafrikan vision for an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena.

The Government Delegate to the YCC, Mister Gilbert Tsimi Evouna, took a bold step to promote the implementation of the global ideals at the local level. In date, he established a fund for SDGs implementation and monitoring. The stated vision of the CDS is to render Yaounde and its metropolitan area, a well-structured metropolis endowed with an effective multimodal transportation system under the supervision of a strong and autonomous administrative system where citizens have equal access to social services in a healthy environment; and economically attractive.

The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) in Yaounde City is an opportunity to assess the implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 in the city area. The participatory approach involving engagement with the private sector, public services, civil society and development

partners in the review process will foster dialogue. The SDGs at local level strengthen accountability and inclusive governance.

The VLR is also expected to feed into the dialogue and the processes around the SDGs and Agenda 2063 at the national level, including the voluntary national review, thereby helping fill the gap between the national policy environment and local realities.

Yaounde Green City

On Monday, 20 April 2015, the Government Delegate of the City Council, Gilbert Ntsimi Evouna, to mark the city's future ecological shift. According to Mr. Ntsimi Evouna Gilbert, Yaounde is a natural city, surrounded by trees and flowered spaces, giving it a lot of charm.

He announced that future strategies, programs and projects of the city of Yaoundé will be placed in the ecological outlook. The project "Momesa " was launched to take forward this vision and consists of a vast project for green tourism which will complete the array of landscaping in the city of seven hills. The City of Yaounde is host to Yaounde Municipal Forest, the Sainte Anastasie Wood.

Mister Ntsimi Evouna pointed out that the city cannot be occupied only by buildings; that trees should be planted everywhere and there are green spaces at all corners of the city that needed to be developed and put in use.

No doubt the City Development Strategy of Yaounde (CDS) embodies the spirit of Yaounde Green City, and demonstrates the link with the Sustainable Development Goals. The shared vision as laid by the CDS is that Yaoundé and its metropolitan area, by 2035, will constitute a well-structured metropolis with functional multimodal mobility; A metropolis managed under the supervision of a strong and autonomous administrative and technical structure where the populations have equitable access to urban social services in a healthy environment; an economically attractive and radiant metropolis in Africa .

The vision of Yaounde Green City embodies a sustainable urban development program through coherent management and densification of urban spaces which properly anticipates the continuous urbanization of peripheries.

The concept of a green city involves the embellishment of urban areas by creating spaces for leisure and tourism. In this context, the development of Yaoundé and its metropolitan area in a healthy environment requires the creation of green walks, and botanical gardens at the foot of the main mountains. The CDS envisions the promotion of natural and cultural tourist sites as necessary, as well as the creation of public gardens, squares and layouts for cemeteries to promote ecotourism.

Some initiatives taken within the framework of a green Yaoundé city are:

- Framework agreement signed between the Institute for Research for Development (IRD) and the Urban Community of Yaoundé (CUY), on January 18, 2017;
- Partnership agreement signed between the Yaoundé City Council and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), on March 29, 2018, for the conservation and development of fragile ecological zones and green zones in the city of Yaoundé and its outskirts;
- A memorandum for a green plan for a Greater Yaoundé.

5. Review of Priority Goals

GOAL 1: No Poverty

Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

Introduction

This goal involves raising the income of the most economically deprived, ensuring their access to basic services, and protecting everyone from natural and human caused disasters. It requires local governments and city officials to develop local economic development strategies to promote job creation and raise incomes, and help build the resilience of communities to diverse shocks and disasters.

Indicator 1.4.2 measures the extent to which men and women can have equal rights to economic resources, including ownership of and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance and natural resources. It evaluates the results of policies that aim to strengthen tenure security for

all, including women and other vulnerable groups. Land is a core asset that is essential for poverty reduction. Responsible land governance creates incentives for investment, facilitates land transfer, and creates the institutional precondition for use of land as collateral to access finance for economic activity

Context

Law No. 2004/003 of April 2004 and its Degree of Application N ° 2008/0739 / PM of April 23, 2008 prescribe the general rules for planning and managing the urban space and addresses issues relating to land securitization and use, including the issuance of building permits, demolition permits, town planning certificates and other certificates of ownership.

While law guarantees equal rights to all, men and women alike, the land tenure system is affected by:

- Weak reliability and poor control of administrative and technical records;
- High cost and duration to obtain a land title;
- Multiplicity, and conflicting roles, of actors involved in the tenure management system;
- Long delays of obtaining the Public Utility Declaration;
- Cases of multiple land titles for the same piece of land; and
- Proliferation of uncontrolled land occupation;

Progress

The situation of land ownership is greatly in favour of men. At the level of the centre region, where Yaounde is the capital city, as of 2018, only 19% of land titles were registered by women against 42% for men and 39% for communities.

Table 1: Distribution of the number of land titles established by Region and legal personality of the applicant according to the type of procedure in 2018

Region	Applicant's legal personality		Direct registration	Parcelling	Transformation of an act into land title	Total mutation	Total
Centre	Physical persons	Men	616	2 536	41	109	330
		Women	285	1 123	9	37	145
							4

	Moral persons	Communities	574	887	8	112	1581
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Source : *DAF /MINDCAF*

Despite being guaranteed equal rights of access to land, women face certain barriers to land ownership that have to do with their low level of income, cultural barriers, social norms, and lack of information.

Conclusion and Next Steps

Going forward, to increase women’s access to and control of land and other property, actions need to be taken in the areas of women's and family rights education, dissemination of available legal instruments, advocacy for the continuous improvement of the laws that enhance women’s access to land and other forms of property, and communication for a change of behavior.

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being

This goal is about giving people the means to live a healthy life and promoting the well-being of all, at all ages.

Target 3.2: By 2030, eliminate preventable deaths of infants and children under 5, with all countries seeking to reduce neonatal mortality to 12 per 1,000 live births or less and mortality to children under 5 years to 25 per 1,000 live births at most.

Introduction

In many regions around the globe, maternal and infant mortality rates are still high, driven by the spread of infectious and noninfectious diseases as well as poor reproductive health systems. City governments are required to pay particular attention, as evidenced in the stagnating child mortality rates in cities for many countries. Slum upgrading, enhancing access to basic services for the urban poor and providing clean water and sanitation to lowering infant, child and maternal mortality.

Context

Despite the many scientific advances and current technological revolutions in the medical field, as well as many efforts by governments in the area of child and maternal health. The situation remains worrying in Cameroon in general and in Yaounde in particular. According to the Ministry of Public Health, the maternal mortality ratio increased from 430 to 782 deaths per 100,000 live births

between 2004 and 2011. This increase is partly due to: (i) the low rate of cesarean delivery (2.4% in 2014). This rate is below the minimum acceptable limit retained by the WHO which is 5%; the high rate of home births (35.9%) without the assistance of trained health personnel, especially in the northern regions; (iii) poor financial and geographic accessibility to care services, (iv) low availability of certain essential drugs in health facilities and blood products to save the lives of mothers and newborns; (v) low modern contraceptive prevalence (16% in 2014); (vi) the high prevalence of HIV in women (5.6% compared to 2.9% in men) as well as the ignorance of the population regarding methods of preventing childhood illnesses.

Progress

Cameroon has made many strides in reducing infant mortality in recent decades. The city of Yaoundé in particular has known numerous vaccination campaigns against foreseeable diseases organized by the Ministry of Public Health in collaboration with the City Council and quarter chiefs, to counter diseases such as measles, rubella, cholera, and smallpox. Also, awareness campaigns are regularly carried out in health facilities.

More specifically, from 04 to 08 December 2019, took place in Cameroon, including Yaoundé, a national vaccination and follow-up campaign against measles and rubella, coupled with the introduction of the second dose of the combined measles-rubella vaccine, in the Expanded Program on Immunization in Cameroon. Between 2011 and 2018, thanks in part to vaccination campaigns, the mortality of children under 5 fell from 122 deaths to 79 deaths per 1,000 live births².

Conclusion and Next Step

Significant progress has been made in reducing some of the major causes of infant and maternal mortality, but achieving the goal of fewer than 70 maternal deaths by 2030 would require improved health care. Reaching the goal of reducing premature deaths from non-infectious diseases by one third by 2030 would also require more efficient technologies for using clean fuels during cooking and educating people about the risks of tobacco.

² Ministry of public health and WHO (2019) Report on the follow up of 100 key health indicators

Target 3.3: By 2030, end the AIDS epidemic, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and fight hepatitis, water-borne and other communicable diseases

Introduction

According to recent WHO statistics, worldwide,

- 36.9 million people were living with HIV in 2017.;
- 1.8 million people became newly infected with HIV in 2017.
- 940,000 people died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2017.
- 77.3 million people have been infected with HIV since the start of the epidemic.
- 35.4 million people have died from AIDS-related illnesses since the start of the epidemic.

Tuberculosis remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV, accounting for about one in three AIDS-related deaths. Globally, adolescent girls and young women face gender inequality, exclusion, discrimination and violence, which puts them at greater risk of contracting HIV. HIV is the leading cause of death among women of childbearing age worldwide.

Due to their high population density, their position as transport hubs, and the high prevalence of vulnerable groups, urban centres are considered to be the nexus for propagating HIV/AIDS. City governments are required to identify local needs, mainstream HIV/AIDS activities across departments, coordinate prevention and response activities and provide education and information as well as services to prevent HIV/AIDS.

The city of Yaoundé is not spared from this public health responsibility.

Context

Recent studies show that AIDS is now the leading cause of death among adolescents (ages 10-19) in Africa and the second leading cause of death among adolescents worldwide. In addition, more than 6.2 million deaths from malaria were avoided between 2000 and 2015, mainly among children under five in sub-Saharan Africa. The global malaria incidence rate has dropped by about 37% and the death rate by 58%.

Cameroon suffers from a high prevalence of HIV / AIDS with an infection rate of 4.3%. Women are more vulnerable with a prevalence rate of 5.6% compared to 2.9% for men. Progress has been made in the past five years through services to prevent mother-to-child transmission of the disease

- available in 70 percent of health services. However, the assimilation of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of the disease is still far below expectations.

HIV is an increasingly common disease among young people, especially young girls. And yet, when we tackle the most basic knowledge about HIV prevention, it is worrying to note the alarming ignorance of young people. Risk behaviors such as having multiple sexual partners and not using condoms are more common in women (62.7%) than in men (57%). 560,300 people are living with HIV, including 55.8 percent women and 8.5 percent children under the age of 14. HIV prevalence among pregnant women is 7.6 percent. The prevalence rate in the Center region and therefore the city of Yaoundé is 6.1%. This rate is higher than the national average.

As for malaria, the statistics reveal a high mortality due to malaria in our country, between 2016 and 2018. It went from 2,639 deaths (12.4%) in 2016 to 3,263 deaths (14.3%) in 2018. There are 624 additional deaths between the two periods. Children under the age of five constitute the frank part of the population most affected, with 1994 cases of death. In 2018, this disease affected 2,133,523 people, "representing a rate of 25.9% of consultations in health facilities and 31.5% in children under the age of five. Malaria was also responsible for 49% of hospitalizations," said MINSANTE.

Progress

For several years, certain services and care have been offered free to populations. Among these, we can cite: the management of malaria for children under 5 and the provision of antiretrovirals for people living with HIV. These measures are rigorously applied in hospitals in Yaoundé. In addition, to fight against malaria, the government, in collaboration with the town halls of Yaoundé and traditional chiefdoms, distributed mosquito nets impregnated with insecticide in households during the year 2019.

Conclusion and Next Step

Although much has been done by the Cameroonian government, particularly in the city of Yaoundé, to eradicate communicable and noncommunicable diseases, much remains to be done, especially in achieving this SD target. This includes reducing the incidence / prevalence of the main communicable diseases by 30% by 2027 (HIV, malaria and tuberculosis) and eliminating certain noncommunicable diseases (lymphatic filariasis and HAT). Also, the city of Yaoundé will

need to ensure the development of health research and the availability of quality health information for decision-making based on evidence at all levels of the health pyramid.

Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of the abuse of psychoactive substances, including narcotic drugs and alcohol.

Introduction

The use of drugs and narcotics continues to grow and wreak havoc around the world. In Africa, the most exposed remain the young; because of being jobless, under-educated, and without school and moral education. According to 2018 statistics from the National Committee to Combat Drugs (CNLD) of Cameroon, about 21% of the Cameroonian population has experienced drug use. Thus, in Cameroon the young environment is a very sensitive environment and at high risks.

Context

In recent years, the circulation and consumption of narcotic drugs in schools has reached a level of particular concern for the public authorities, especially when we realize that it is the cause of a rate of violence and juvenile delinquency in powerful climb. Among the products used are cannabis, cocaine and heroin. Tramol is the most popular because it is easily accessible. According to certain data, 21% of the Cameroonian population has already tried a hard drug, 10% are regular users including 60% young people aged 20 to 25 years.

According to the results of the global survey on smoking among adults (GATS) conducted in 2013 by the National Institute of Statistics in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, 1.1 million adults, or 8.9 % of the population use tobacco products, including 13.9% men and 4.3% women. Regarding passive smoking, nearly 07 million Cameroonians are exposed to tobacco smoke and all these derivatives in public places and households. The cities of Yaoundé and Douala are the most affected; because heavily populated. Indeed, drugs and drug addiction have entered the daily lives of Cameroonians, a country once considered a transit area, but which over time is currently ruled as a country of production and destination. Schools, hitherto considered to be closed places, are today high consumption points.

Progress

In order to combat this growing scourge, the Cameroonian government, in collaboration with local partners and actors, has initiated numerous actions, in particular the prohibition of the sale of illicit drugs by the vendors of itinerant medicines and the sale under medical prescription. a doctor approved by recognized pharmacies. This is how, in the city of Yaoundé in particular, MINSANTE, along with law enforcement officers and the YCC, carried out repressive actions such as seizure of products.

In addition, systematic searches are constantly organized in schools to dispossess students of drugs. At the level of the Ministry of Public Health, an Advisory Committee, the National Committee to Combat Drugs (CNLD), has been set up, chaired by the Minister of Public Health, with several ministerial departments represented within it, which chair the various sub-committees.

Conclusion and Next Step

To successfully meet this SDG target by 2030, actions undertaken so far must be continued both in the context of prevention at all levels and in the context of repressive activities such as (seizure of products, destruction of fields, prosecution of those concerned in accordance with the provisions of the law, etc.).

In this fight against drugs, narcotic drugs and mental illness, parents and educators have a crucial role to play. This is tertiary prevention: It concerns treated addicts who must be protected from relapse, since drug addiction is a chronic disease which requires long-term care. Families here must be more involved than ever.

GOAL 4: Quality Education

Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

Introduction

The relevant indicator for this SDG (4.7.1) assesses the extent to which Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) are mainstreamed in the curriculum. As defined by UNESCO, GCED covers cultural diversity and tolerance, gender

equality, human rights and peace and nonviolence. On the other hand, Education for Sustainable Development involves climate change, environmental sustainability, human survival and well-being, as well as sustainable production and consumption.

Education is a fundamental factor in sustainable development and a key determinant of poverty in all its forms. It is argued that the quality of GCED and ESD provision determines a country's ability to fulfill its transformational potential.

Context

The mandate for school curriculum development is given to the central administration and held by dedicated ministerial departments in charge of basic, secondary, vocational, and higher education. Education for sustainable development and global citizenship education are effectively mainstreamed in the education system, as they constitute integral subjects in the primary schools curriculum in Cameroon.

A strategic objective of the Yaounde CDS, involves the establishment and operation of an environmental brigade for sensitizing the population on ecological effects of their activities and to oversee the respect of laws that govern environmental preservation.

Progress

The environmental brigade is situated in each of the seven sub-divisional councils of the city of Yaounde and works in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED).

To promote Global Citizenship Education (GCED) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), the government organizes tree planting campaigns for the education of pupils and students on matters of environmental preservation. One of such campaigns was organized in 2019 the Minister of Forestry and Wildlife, in collaboration with the Minister of Basic Education organised a tree planting campaign in Government School Mfandena in Yaounde to inculcate in pupils the notion of environmental protection and biodiversity preservation.

Conclusion and Next Steps

Education for sustainable development and global citizen education are important components of child education and should be promoted by pursuing and expanding ongoing curriculum

development and outreach efforts in subjects like environment science, moral instruction and civic education.

Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

Introduction

This target requires that local governments design strategies and plans that enable them to reach out to vulnerable and marginalized individuals and communities and to ensure they have access to education and training that meet their needs.

Context

Persons living with disabilities in Yaounde continue to face several challenges. Accessibility and mobility are major complaints of persons with disabilities. Infrastructure is not adapted which prevents persons living with disabilities from moving around. Many schools, hospitals and other public offices have staircases and, in most cases, there are no elevators. On 01 Oct 2008, Cameroon signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Progress

Between 2018 and 2019, some USD 20,000 were provided as direct support to schools in Yaounde and the metropolitan area by the Yaounde City Council. An additional USD 85,000 package has been budgeted for schools in the city area. However, the type of use of these funds is left for the school to decide, with no clear indication that these funds are for improving accessibility or not.

Conclusion And Next Steps

The Yaounde City Council should introduce social welfare programs, with actions targeting the provision of facilities to enhance electricity access, water and sanitation persons with disability, and to cushion the effects of poverty on persons with disability.

At the same time, municipal directives should be passed requiring that infrastructure such as social housing should be disability friendly.

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

Target 5.5: Guarantee the full and effective participation of women and their equal access to leadership positions at all levels of decision, in political, economic and public life

Introduction

Development cannot be sustainable if it does not achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. To foster gender equality and women empowerment, a key priority is to get more women into elected office at local level., since local politics is a stepping stone to regional and national office. Moreover, the presence of female leaders in local government sets an example to and motivates the young girl, thereby combating gender stereotypes.

Context

In Yaounde, like in most parts of the national territory, the representation of women in decision-making spheres and elected offices is low. Overall women’s political representation in Cameroon is poor, with wide disparities between national and local levels (only 8% of local councilors, and less than 2% of political party leaders, are women).

Progress

With the support of UN Women in collaboration with UNDP, the national elections body (ELECAM), women political aspirants, and political party leaders have received awareness campaigns and technical assistance to promote women’s political empowerment. Organised within the framework of the “Women and political participation” 2017-2020 strategic plan, the project seeks to address the socio-cultural and structural challenges to women’s political participation at all levels.



Figure 1: Training seminar for women empowerment in Yaoundé

Conclusion and Next Steps

Considering women as the engine of the emergence of Cameroon, as outlined by the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP), there is a need for the YCC to work more to improve the conditions of women on all fronts, and above all to work in concert with civil society.

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

This goal aims to ensure access for all to clean water and sanitation facilities.

Target 6.1: By 2030, ensure universal and equitable access to affordable drinking water.

Introduction

Indeed, clean and accessible water for all is an essential element of the world in which we want to live. Although there is enough water on the planet to realize this dream, due to economic difficulties or poor infrastructure, every year millions of people, especially children, die from illnesses linked to insufficient supplies, in water and a lack of sanitation and hygiene facilities. According to a recent United Nations world report on water development, more than two billion people around the world still lack access to safe water and sanitation.

Marginalized populations suffering from discrimination based on their gender, age, social status, membership of a religious, ethnic or linguistic minority are also the most likely to have less access to water and sanitation services.

Context

In Cameroon, the rate of access to drinking water is estimated at 3.9%. On the other hand, according to the African Development Bank, the rate of drinking water supply was 33% in Cameroon in 2010 compared to a country like Senegal where this rate was 98% in urban areas and 82% in rural areas and 67 % of Cameroonians were not connected to a water supply network.

The percentage of households with an improved water source was 72.9 percent of the population in 2014 and there is a significant difference between urban and rural areas. In urban areas like Yaounde, about 93 percent of the population have access to an improved water source, while only 54 percent can access it in rural areas. The main sources of water in rural areas are standpipes, modern and traditional wells, and rivers.

Faced with this situation, the Cameroonian government with the help of donors have set up intervention strategies to make sanitation and access to drinking water a reality in the context of reaching ODD.

Progress

The Yaoundé City Council has made vigorous efforts to ensure access to drinking water for the population. Among them are the construction and installation of standpipes and boreholes in the outskirts of the city.

In addition, thanks to government support, the Project for Potable Water Supply to Yaoundé and its environs from the Sanaga River (PAEPYS) is contributing to a large extent to resolve the problems of access to drinking water in Yaounde. This project financed by Eximbank China and executed by the Chinese company Sinomach), has constructed water treatment plants raising the water storage capacity to 300,000 m³ / day. This will help fill the gap in current production, which is 185,000 m³ for the city of Yaoundé.



Figure 2: Water treatment plant through PAEPYS

Conclusion and next step

Despite past and ongoing efforts, potable water supply in the city of Yaounde is still short of the city's needs. To achieve total and sustainable coverage of drinking water needs for the population, the YCC will have to rely on more support from the Government, state-owned corporations such as the Cameroon Water Utilities Corporation (CAMWATER) and donors.

Target 6.2: By 2030, ensure equitable access for all to adequate sanitation and hygiene services and end open defecation, paying particular attention to the needs of women and girls and people in vulnerable situations.

Introduction

Sanitation is fundamental for the protection of public health. To avoid exposure to waterborne diseases from wastewater, access to basic sanitation services in households and institutions must be improved, and the entire sanitation chain must be managed in a secure manner (collection, transport, treatment and wastewater disposal). A large part of the world's population still does not have access to adequate sanitation services.

In sub-Saharan Africa, only 28% of the population has basic sanitation facilities, which are not shared with other households.

Context

In Cameroon, the rate of access to sanitation services is estimated at 34%. In general, 34.9% of household members use unshared improved toilets. In urban areas, only 56% of household members enjoy it and the situation is worse in rural areas where only 15% of household members use non-shared improved toilets. Cameroon is also facing recurring humanitarian crises, such as

the influx of refugees. This represents monumental challenges for regions that are already poor in resources and who face limited access to sanitation facilities.

In addition, the floods are recurrently affecting certain cities in Cameroon. Lack of health infrastructure, combined with unsanitary hygiene practices, has caused recurrent water-related illnesses such as diarrhea, polio and cholera. For cholera in particular, more than 34,000 cases and 1,500 deaths were reported between 2009 and 2011.

Progress

In terms of urban sanitation, the YCC has greatly improved its landscape thanks to the Yaoundé Sanitation Project (PADY). This project is funded by the African Development Bank, Agence Française de Développement, the Global Environment Fund and the Government of Cameroon.

Indeed, through PADY, the construction of scuppers and the layout of the Mfoundi bed made it possible to widen and decongest the bed of the said river which crosses the city of Yaoundé. The construction of rainwater drainage canals in the city of Yaoundé also includes the development of roads and sidewalks in the vicinity of said canals.

This project, for which the YCC is the contracting authority, will contribute to the drainage of rainwater, improve the living conditions of populations and strengthen the capacities of actors in the sector. Also, it will participate in improving the health of populations and reducing poverty in urban areas through the reduction of the effects of floods which disrupt the socio-economic activities of the city.

So, as part of the Yaoundé Water Management & Treatment Project, 20 km of concrete channels were constructed along the Mfoundi River and its tributaries.

Moreover, the project also supported the construction of a decantation and fecal sludge treatment facility and the organization of pre-collection for household waste to avoid dumped into the water course. Finally, it supported information campaigns on hygiene, health, and the effects of climate change.

The main results were:

- improved storm water (runoff) drainage
- from 2006 to 2011 the frequency of flooding in the city centre fell from 15 to 3 per year

- the banks of water channels were landscaped
- the living conditions of the population have been improved.



Figure 3: Arrangement of the Mfoundi bed to reduce flooding

Regarding hygiene and sanitation services, the YCC has increased the availability of public latrines in the various commercial spaces of the city of Yaoundé, belonging to and managed by the YCC.



Figure 4: Mobile toilets installation in Yaounde

Similarly, mobile public toilets and bio digesters are made available by certain private operators and International Partners. These are frequently used during special events such as YAOUNDE EN FETE (YAFE) and PROMOTE.

Conclusion and next step

YCC still have a lot to do in this target of SDGs 6. To enhance progress, the city authorities need to partner with the NGOs and private enterprises that are operating in this area.

Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping of waste and minimizing emissions of chemicals and hazardous materials, by halving the proportion of wastewater untreated and dramatically increasing global recycling and safe reuse of water.

Introduction

The world records many loss of life every year due to wastewater. Even today, a large proportion of wastewater is discharged into the environment without being collected or treated. This is especially true in low-income countries, which treat an average of 8% of wastewater, compared to 70% in high-income countries. In fact, in many regions, water laden with bacteria, nitrates, phosphorus or solvents flows into rivers, lakes and ultimately into the oceans, with serious consequences for the environment and human health.

The solvents and other hydrocarbons produced by industrial and mining activities as well as the release of nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium) from intensive agriculture and animal waste accelerate the eutrophication of fresh water sources and marine areas. The rejection of pollutants such as hormones, antibiotics, steroids or endocrine disruptors poses new problems as they are rarely controlled and their impact on the environment and health little known.

Context

In Yaounde, a large part of the wastewater is discharged into the wild. You just have to move around the city to realize the gravity of the situation. However, the volume of water to be treated should increase significantly in the years to come, due to a large demography, changes in lifestyle and industrialization. Wastewater treatment is one of the biggest challenges associated, with housing development in Cameroon.

Pollution from pathogens, from human or animal excrement, affects land and groundwater resources, putting the lives of millions of people at risk. Lack of treatment also promotes the spread of certain tropical diseases such as cholera. Hence there is great need to develop rigorous sanitation methods.

Progress

In terms of reducing water pollution, the city of Yaoundé has made vigorous efforts. This is thanks to the support of private partners. Thanks to its collaboration with private companies, notably SOPREC (“Société de Prestations du Cameroun”), Yaoundé has acquired four wastewater treatment plants and sewage sludge. These mainly treat the wastewater from social housing in the Biyem-Assi, Messa and Cité Verte neighborhoods. Now, most of the waste water produced is being treated before sent to the nature.



Figure 5: wastewater treatment station of the camp sic MESSA in Yaoundé

Alongside these initiatives is a gigantic project under way in Yaoundé, with the support of foreign partners and the Cameroonian Federation of Sanitation. It aims at the treatment by valorization of the sludge from the households of Yaoundé. To this end, a treatment station for said sludge will be built in the locality of Nomayos, not far from Yaoundé at the western exit of the city, the current place of discharge of the sludge collected in Yaoundé. This initiative is part of the Yaoundé Wastewater Sludge Structuring Project

Conclusion and next step

Water pollution has the effect of reducing the availability of natural water, while pressures on this resource are increasing, particularly under the effect of climate change. The collection, treatment and reuse of water are therefore fundamental, reconciling economic development and sustainable use of resources. Recycled water represents a still largely under-exploited resource that can be reused over and over times.

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

This goal seeks to create decent jobs and provide economic opportunities for every city dweller.

Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors

Introduction

To achieve higher productivity, local governments and cities are required to design local economic development strategies that leverage their unique local assets, potentials and opportunities to generate growth and employment.

As the economic situation changes, the enterprise landscape also evolves. The forces of innovation, technological progress and diversification lead to the continuous birth, growth and death of firms.

Context

Although the local economy is driven by the public sector that drives the most part of consumption, Yaounde has a high concentration of private enterprises. Host to 23.9% of private companies in the national territory, the city is characterised by its diversified entrepreneurial landscape with a large consumer market of over 2.5 million inhabitants, as well as adequate agricultural production for the local consumption market, an industrial zone endowed with huge land reserves and abundant tourism potentials.

However, the relatively low level of income, high unemployment rate, high youth informal employment and underemployment, the low share of industrial employment, and the shortage of land for agricultural activities are factors limiting production and economic growth attaining their potential.

Progress

Between 2009 and 2016, the number of enterprises created in Yaounde rose by 1.26%, lower than the national growth rate of 1.46%. Factors holding down production include poor yields of largely peasant agriculture, insufficient funding due to limited access to credit and inadequate financing tools, poor and expensive internet connectivity, and administrative bottlenecks.

Conclusion and Next Steps

Under the leadership of its Mayor, Yaounde City Council needs to put in place a self-owned development model that promotes economic growth, creates jobs and improves the lives of the poorest. The building blocks of such a model are a quality environment and strong community capacity, cluster of industries, and collaborative partnerships of community groups.

In the current context marked by globalization, cities and local authorities around the world are in competition for investments and resources, people and activities. Yaounde city is not an exception, it is involved in competition in the global arena. City dwellers are exposed to higher standards through media and visits, arousing in them higher expectations. While the municipal authorities play the leading role, a whole-of-community approach requiring participation of all the stakeholders, including the private sector, NGOs and the populations provides the environment necessary for innovation and productivity growth.

Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Introduction

Statistics on informal economic activity are important in assessing the quality of employment in an economy, both at national and local levels. Local governments through local economic development strategies can put in place initiatives to nurture informal actors and develop informal employment opportunities that make use of their unique assets.

Context

Characterized by high unemployment rate and a significant proportion of the informal sector, the Yaounde City seeks to create jobs and nurture the informal sector, which employs over 85% of the active population. Yaoundé is one of the cities that employs the most in the economy of Cameroon, alongside Douala the economic capital. Together, these two cities host more than 60% of enterprises, offer over 68.4% of permanent jobs and generate 73.8% of turnover in the country.

Progress

While the actual count of informal employment relative to overall employment per sector in Yaounde city cannot be determined with accuracy due to data challenges, the Integrated Support Program for Informal Actors (PIAASI) has provided support and training to over 281 informal sector actors between 2015 and 2017³. Among those trained, 79% are non-agricultural sector actors. Through these training programs, the informal sector operators are empowered to occupy positions in the formal economy, or to create better income generating activities.

Conclusion and Next Steps

While informal economic activities constitute the essential part of the city's production, the Yaounde municipal authorities should, within the framework of their support to the informal operators, pursue activities to facilitate their integration into the formal economy.

Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

Introduction

For millions of people all over the world, having a quality job is a top priority. Decent work not only provides income, it shapes one's self-definition, gives a sense of self-worth for both men and women and thus offers security. Work enhances mobility by connecting people with their societies and economies. Access to safe, productive and well-paid jobs enables citizens to cater for their families while contributing to the welfare of the society they live in. Decent employment helps build the foundation of stable communities.

Context

Yaoundé is an administrative city and host to the head offices of most institutions - government ministries, state-owned enterprises, NGOs, diplomatic missions and international organisations. Key personnel of these institutions and international organizations live in the city. Many services and businesses have grown to meet the needs of this administrative function.

³ Although 281 operators seems small, the support package and follow-up activities provided to the informal operators makes it a relatively heavy investment

Unemployment and underemployment are major concerns in the city, especially among young people. Over 75% of the secular economy is in the informal sector, which offers between 900 000 and 1 000 000 jobs. Most jobs in the informal sector are precarious, as the personnel are not entitled to paid holidays and lack social security. The high level of informal economic activity limits investments, job creation, and tax revenue.

Progres

Informal sector offers jobs and alleviates poverty. Close supervision of the informal operators is necessary for a harmonious development of the metropolitan urban space. The Municipal authorities must play a regulatory role so that this sector contributes more to the distribution of income in order to make it a positive element of economic growth, and even the development of Yaoundé and its metropolitan area. In relation with the Ministry of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, Social Economy and the Handicraft (MINPMEESA) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Yaounde City Council is implementing support activities in favour of informal operators, including: (i) Training on the regulation and management of economic production units; and (ii) Facilitation of the conversion of informal businesses into formal economic entities.

In addition, in order to improve the framework for the exercise of commercial activities, the Yaounde City Council has built upscale commercial spaces in several markets in the capital. This is particularly the case for the Mfoundi, Etoudi and Mendong markets. These buildings provide a space which is both spacious and comfortable for carrying out economic activities.

On the other hand, the YCC in its own way reduces unemployment through seasonal jobs that it offers to young people within the framework of vacation internships. Thus, many young people are hired during vacation periods and work in the sanitation of the city and in the fight against incivism and urban disorder.

In terms of wealth production, the YCC invests more alongside associations and private micro enterprises, in training young people in income-generating activities.

Conclusion and Next Steps

For Yaounde to be and remain a sustainable city, it must create new job opportunities for men, women, the young and disable ones. This will be possible by investing in new sectors like low-carbon infrastructure, green construction and refurbishment. These activities reduce CO2 emissions and can generate new opportunities for job creation.

In addition, waste management ensures environmental protection for human settlements, but also provides jobs for both men and women. Municipal authorities should ensure that jobs offered in the sector of waste management are decent, safe and healthy. They should ensure that workers have appropriate formal contracts and benefit from adequate training and safety regulations.

Ultimately, it emerges from the above that, in its quest for sustainable development through decent jobs and economic development, Yaoundé still has a long way to go, in order to promote and develop job creation and production activities of wealth. To this end, strong and resilient social engineering is necessary to identify, develop and enhance the productive sectors capable of meeting the short, medium and long term needs of the populations. Also, partnerships with the private sector and local NGOs are necessary. The YCC should therefore develop a socio-economic policy that builds on multi stakeholder partnerships.

Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Introduction

Municipal authorities are best placed to work with communities to identify local tourism assets and to assess the benefits and costs of tourism in their areas and to develop strategic plans to ensure sustainable development of tourism activity.

Tourism development has the potential to reduce poverty and boost the living standards of the local population and indigenous communities by raising income, developing infrastructure, education, health, employment, and protecting natural areas.

However, uncontrolled development of tourism can damage natural areas, raise the cost of living local and indigenous communities, place pressure on water, energy, and infrastructure and generate huge quantities of waste, sewage, and greenhouse gases.

Sustainable tourism development takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, while addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities.

Context

Yaounde has a huge tourism potential arising from its rich cultural heritage and abundant natural endowments. The cultural landscape is characterized by the presence of several museums and monuments among which are the Leclerc Statue, the reunification monument, the Charles Atangana Monument, the German cemetery, the Mvog Betsi Zoo and the Sainte Anastasie Wood. While the natural features include the Municipal Lake, Mount Eloumnden, and Mount Febé. Traditional feasts such as the Mbog Liaa are also organised at certain times of the year.

Yaounde has a rich and diversified local economy and a huge tourism potential. However, the poor state of tourism infrastructure and services does not allow the city to gain its place among the top tourism destinations in Africa.

Progress

Tourism development is a cross-cutting pillar in the strategy. In relation with the Ministry of Small and Medium-sized Enterprise, Social Economy and the Handicraft, the strategic objective for tourism development builds on handicraft development, as a means of valorising the rich potential of the handicraft sector and enhancing job creation.

Conclusion and Next Steps

With its available tourism assets, Yaounde is a fertile ground for nature-based tourism, which could lead to poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability and biodiversity conservation. The benefits of tourism can be enhanced if tourism activity is organised around the four pillars of sustainable tourism: effective sustainability planning, maximizing social and economic benefits to the local community, reducing negative impacts to cultural heritage, and reducing negative impacts to environmental heritage.

The three basic principles of sustainable tourism can also prove helpful, including: no damage to the natural resource, involve the local population as beneficiaries of the project, and follow sound and ethical business practices.

Going forward, the city needs to build on its vision of a “Yaounde Green City” to develop its rich tourism asset, favorable to the development of the local economy.

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Indicator 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Introduction

This target concerns providing to everyone the infrastructure to facilitate mobility around the city and to open up the city nationally and internationally. It calls on local and metropolitan authorities to build and maintain infrastructure to serve urban areas and to link them up with their surrounding localities. Metropolitan governments are important in developing and maintaining infrastructure to serve urban areas and to link them up with their surrounding territories.

The relevant indicator 9.1.2 captures trans-border infrastructure development by assessing the passenger and freight volumes reported by air carriers in terms of number of people and metric tons of cargo respectively. A rise in passenger and freight volumes shows progress in infrastructure development. The development of air transport favors economic growth and job creation.

Context

The CDS specifically targets infrastructure development, notably infrastructure for urban mobility. Yaounde city ambitions to be a star metropolis, a leading, strong and well-structured city, a junction of the CEMAC sub-region. Yaounde has one main international airport, the NSIMALEN International Airport. A major road development work has been launched to enhance access to the city, ensure fluid mobility and strengthen the city’s place as a gateway to Central Africa.

Commissioned in 1991, Yaoundé-Nsimalen International Airport is located in Nsimalen, a suburb of southwestern Yaoundé. It is ranked 2nd Airport taking into account the number of passengers and freight handled. The airport is equipped with modern infrastructure and enjoys high-growth international traffic of around 15% per year.

Progress

In terms of air traffic, Yaoundé-Nsimalen Airport recorded 10,085 aircraft movements in 2017 compared to 9,483 movements in 2016, an increase of 6% for both departures and arrivals. These flights are commercial in the vast majority (95%) and 60% of flights are international, including 11% in CEMAC countries, against 30% of domestic flights. In addition, flight movements at Yaoundé-Nsimalen airport represented 29% of all flights in the country in 2017 compared to 29.7% in 2016.

Conclusion and Next Steps

Industrial and infrastructure development and innovation constitute a major component of the development of a community. It is a component with high potential for job creation and wealth production, and poverty reduction.

However, from a sustainable development perspective, innovation should be directed towards the search for green industrial and infrastructural technologies, that is to say, more ecological and respectful of the environment.

The Cameroon Airports Authority (Aéroports Du Cameroun S.A.) envisions to make the Yaoundé-Nsimalen and Douala International Airports among the reference airports in sub-Saharan Africa. To do so, it has elaborated an ambitious strategy whose main pillars are: (i) Modernization of infrastructure and equipment; (ii) Improvement of economic and financial performance; (iii) Development of air traffic and extra aeronautical activities; (iv) Establishment of a sustainable development policy; and (v) Raise the quality of service to international standards.

The above vision places Yaounde Nsimalen airport in competition with other airports in the region, and the city will have an edge over others if it develops its growth strategy along the lines of sustainability. The US Federal Aviation Authority proposed a framework for the design of airport sustainability plans made up of four components - the environment, the economy, the community and enterprise operations.



Figure 6: Airport Sustainability Planning Framework

Source: US Federal Aviation Authority,

https://www.faa.gov/airports/environmental/sustainability/?utm_source=linkedin&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=mba&utm_content=questions-to-ask-before-pursuing-mba-may-2017&campaignid=70161000001JxRP&vid=2120482

By the FAA, a sustainable airport is that which: (i) reduces environmental impacts; (ii) help maintain high, stable levels of economic growth; and (iii) help achieve "social progress" by ensuring that organizational goals are achieved in a way that is consistent with the needs and values of the local community. By applying this framework, Yaounde Nsimalen airport will achieve its growth objectives while preserving the environment.

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Indicator 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

Introduction

By this target, city governments are required to develop strategic urban plans to prevent the growth of slums and work with slum-dwellers to improve conditions and provide basic services where

slums already exist. City governments must also regulate land and housing markets to guarantee the right to housing to their poorest residents and adequately address the issue of access to affordable housing.

Context

Yaoundé is the capital city, an agglomeration of 304 square kilometers with roughly 2.5 million inhabitants. The population of Yaounde has increased by more than 6% annually since the early 1990s, with population growth driven by rural migration and high birth rates. Rapid and poorly planned urbanization, coupled with poverty, unemployment, crime, and a lack of basic infrastructure and services has resulted in staggering social inequality and the proliferation of informal settlements, and slums. These settlements are often cut off from transportation links and other urban services, and are often located in areas highly vulnerable to flooding and contamination from hazardous waste.

Progress

On 12-14 December 2017, Yaounde hosted the 2nd International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization under the theme “Smart Urban Development: From Local to Global Actions”. During this conference, the Government Delegate to the Yaounde City Council shared his experience in urban management in Yaounde on several points:

Slum upgrading: The city of Yaoundé has a large population living in slums, with precarious living conditions and very difficult access. To reduce the discomfort experienced by the citizens of these neighborhoods, the YCC has built the access roads paved with concrete. Many bridges have been built across the runoff beds and several water supply points created.



Figure 7: View of a slum track developed in the Ngoa-Ekélé district in Yaoundé

Development of green spaces: A sustainable city is first of all an ecological city, which has enough green spaces within it. The YCC became aware of this state of affairs and has developed and protected a good number of green spaces. Some of these green spaces can be found at the Ministry of Transport, the MEEC Junction, Cité Verte crossroads area, and the NTSIMI Carrefour in Nkolbisson.

Development of commercial spaces: The rural exodus has led to a sharp increase in the population of the city of Yaoundé in recent decades. Those in search of employment and livelihood have developed many income-generating activities in the informal sector. Yaoundé has thus become a city of commerce, with the corollary: kiosks, tables, and other supports of goods along the roadside and sometimes even occupying the sidewalk. To overcome the current deficit in shops and commercial spaces, the YCC has built viable and attractive commercial spaces according to national standards. This is the case in the areas of: green city crossroads - MEEC crossroads, CETIC Ngoa Ekélé - Château, as well as CRADAT.

Regarding the hideous nature of the kiosks lining the streets, the YCC has built more modern kiosks, standard, attractive, comfortable and even embellishing the city. They are currently available at many points in the city center and some nearby neighborhoods.



Figure 8: A modern kiosks built by the Yaounde City Council

Construction of social housing: The construction and rehabilitation of several social housing units has not only decongested the slums but also provided housing for all.

Facilitating the mobility of people and goods through the development of secondary roads, including: Olympic crossroads between Efoulan and Nsimeyong Chapel, Carrefour TamTam Weekend in Biyem-Assi until Montée Jouvence, between Biyem-Assi Green Oil Station and Biyem-Assi Lac, and between Biyem-Assi Scalom and Biyem-Assi Bridge

Conclusion And Next Steps

Despite the vigorous efforts deployed by the YCC to improve living conditions for slum dwellers in the city of Yaoundé, much remains to be done. Who speaks of sustainable urban planning speaks of beautify of the city, sanitation in the city, urban ecology, decongestion, and enhancement of ancestral and historical heritage.

The YCC will have to pursue work on the restructuring of precarious districts, improving access to slums, planning waste collection, construction of social housing, facilitating equal access to social and public services, particularly for the disabled, construction of green spaces and public

gardens, construction of sewerage networks and wastewater treatment plants, and standardization of commercial spaces.

It is through this dynamic that the YCC will strengthen its position as the capital city and seat of political institutions; and preserve the brand image of Cameroon as the nation hosts two major international events - the African Nations Championship (CHAN 2020) and African Nations Cup (CAN 2021).

Indicator 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

Introduction

The target calls for city governments to promote the use of public transport in urban areas and to improve road safety in ways that reduce carbon emissions. It also calls on local governments to create safe, green public spaces, like parks, squares and gardens.

Context

Yaounde faces a lot of traffic which greatly reduces mobility. The transportation system is mainly by buses, taxis, and motorcycles.

Within the city, a bus system operated by STECY (Société de Transport et Equipement Collectif de Yaoundé) is available at regular hours. Although the coverage of the town by buses is limited. Taxis dominate the traffic, and they are available everywhere in town. Motorcycles are also very common in Yaoundé and are useful for places that cannot be reached by taxis and buses. They are known to be fast and cheap.

Intercity buses connect the Yaounde to all major towns in Cameroon. Trains, operated by CAMRAIL (Cameroon Railways), are also popular and convenient for long distance travel, equipped with comfortable 1st-class wagons and 1st-class airline-style seats and crowded 2nd-class benches.

The city is planning to develop other mass public transport by bus or train to improve urban mobility and reduce congestion in circulation. The implementation of a railway as a collective

urban transport infrastructure allows rapid mass transport and contributes to the limitation of air pollution due to transport. The local government therefore wants to regulate this sector of public transport and make it contribute to pollution reduction.

Progress

The public transportation company STECY, which operates the only public transportation system, has set its objective to run more than 50% of its buses on natural gas in order to reduce costs and preserve the environment with a view to sustainable development.

Despite the available transportation options, mobility in the metropolis is very limited due to saturation of the road network, difficult access to paved roads, poor quality of paving, and an efficient public transport system.

Connections between Yaounde and some satellite towns of the metropolitan area are problematic. It is also difficult travelling between the satellite towns surrounding Yaounde without going through the city as a result of the absence or the poor road network.

Conclusion And Next Steps

The city should pursue road development efforts by paving new roads and renovating those that no longer meet the standard. These actions limit the heavy traffic jams, thereby meeting the mobility needs of people and goods.

Finally, Yaounde city heavily relies on the satellite cities that make up its metropolitan space. Improved mobility with these rural and semi-urban localities will facilitate the much needed cooperation between markets in the central city and satellite towns.

Indicator 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

Introduction

The relevant indicator 11.3.2 requires city authorities to adopt participatory urban planning in their efforts to manage urban sprawl, tackle segregation, and reduce carbon emissions in cities.

Context

Civic participation is a corner for success in the planning and management of urban settlements. The government has adopted a legal framework to guide the participation of civil society in urban planning. The Decree of Application N ° 2008/0739/PM of April 23, 2008 for Law No. 2004/003 stipulates that the issuance of the building and demolition permits composed of experts from the public administrations and civil society.

Moreover, law No. 96/06 of January 18, 1996 revising the constitution of June 2, 1972 sought to promote the local participation by creating a new decentralized territorial unit, the region, which replaced the province. More recently, Law n ° 2019/024 of 24 December 2019, relating to the general code of Decentralized Territorial Collectivities, reinforced the administrative and financial autonomy of the Councils and further enhanced their responsibility and competence on development initiatives that affect the lives of local people.

All these initiatives and laws were to make sure that all social strata are benefiting from the city's development.

Progress

Civil society, national and international NGOs, grassroots associations, economic interest groups, community interest groups, charitable associations, etc. support communities in the implementation of their development policies. Yaounde city is home to the headquarters of many of these services having an important and strategic role in the urban economy.

The motivations of the civil society are diverse. Some seek to make up for the inadequacies and failures of public services; others seek to help people organize themselves and live in a better environment or even to defend collective interests; while others seek financial gains.

However, several setbacks limit civil society's ability to play an effective role as an interface between local authorities and the population. Their weak institutionalization results in their low consideration in urban management. Examples of genuine interaction with public authorities remain linked to the implementation of projects supported by donors. In addition, there is the problem of the very low technical capacity of these structures, coupled with insufficient transparency and poor managerial capacities.

Conclusion And Next Steps

The participation of different layers of society is effective in Yaounde city, but can be improved. While the Yaounde City Council needs to continue involving the civil society in urban planning, there is a need for improving the capacity of the civil society so that they can play an effective role in urban planning.

Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

Introduction

Cities are stores of valuable cultural heritage. City authorities are best placed to define, identify and protect the tangible and intangible urban cultural heritage for future generations.

Context

Cameroon, a Central African country, is commonly presented as Africa in miniature and very recently by the slogan "All of Africa in one country". It owes this attribute not only to the variety of its vegetation and landscapes from North to South, from East to West, but also to its rich ethnic and cultural diversity. The country is host to more than 200 ethnicities. Yaoundé, as the capital, welcomes populations from all parts of the country and is truly representative of the country's cultural heritage.

Some of the most important sites for cultural heritage are:

- The national museum located at the former Presidential palace;
- The statue of Charles Atangana;
- The reunification monument which was built in 1972 in memory of the 1961 reunification of the two English and French speaking Kameruns;
- The Jamot monument, in memory of the French medical doctor who spent several years in Cameroon to fight against sleeping sickness;
- The Congress Center, architecture built by Chinese cooperation with a panoramic view of the city of Yaoundé;
- The gallery of sculptures, next to the Independence Hotel;
- The Fotso gallery next to the chamber of commerce;
- The craft center at Montée Anne-Rouge; and

- Father Angelbert Mveng's Negro Arts Museum.

Progress

To preserve and value the rich cultural heritage, an International Center for Handicrafts in Yaoundé. Located at the city center, the handicraft center demonstrates the creativity and ingenuity of Cameroonian artists. You can buy wooden chairs, locally made shoes and clothes, jewelry of all kinds and in assorted local materials, utensils, dishes; almost anything that can fit into a house.



Figure: International Handicraft Centre in Yaounde

With the development of world trade, Cameroon, and therefore Yaoundé, has thus suffered over the decades, through looting, extortion, requisitions, barter, purchases or even donations of objects in recognition of services rendered. To this is added the lack of means for the maintenance and rehabilitation of the built artistic and cultural heritage. Whatever the reasons, the observation is the same that the loss of tangible heritage has contributed to the loss of identity and secular values of Yaoundé.

Conclusion and Next Steps

One of the goals the CDS aims to achieve is to preserve and enhance the value of the cultural heritage of the city of Yaounde. In this regard, two major concerns are taken into account in the strategy:

- the cultural dimension in urban development;
- the promotion of a national architectural identity which combines tradition and modernity.

Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Introduction

This target requires that city authorities put in place appropriate mechanisms for municipal solid waste collection and management and that they treat and dispose of adequately all municipal waste generated by the city.

Context

To meet the basic needs of a growing population and increasing quest for business profits, man's activity has greatly affected the environment. This is true of Yaounde city, where human activities have generated huge amounts of wastes causing severe deterioration in air quality and the soils.

Indeed, the majority of the inhabitants of Yaoundé are tied to the consumption patterns of modern societies. The immediate effect of this social change has been an increase in the consumption and production of waste, especially the non-biodegradable. As a result, waste abounds and has become a real urban development problem. You only have to walk through the city's arteries to appreciate the seriousness of the problem linked to a glaring deficit in the collection and management of municipal solid waste.

For effective waste management, there is a need to use a new mechanism that has certain challenges. Law No. 96/12 of August 05, 1996 on the framework law relating to environmental management defines waste as "any residue from a production, transformation or use process, any substance or any material produced, or, more generally, any property, furniture or building abandoned or intended for abandonment". This therefore goes beyond what is thrown into a trash can or bin. Waste can therefore be in good working order and / or have an economic value.

Furthermore, according to statistical data from the National Institute of Statistics, only 40.4% of urban households use public bins to dispose of their household waste. Consequently, more than

60% of the waste and 80% of the liquid waste or sludge ends up mixed and thrown into nature without treatment and are the causes of several plagues which undermine us today.

Although more than 80% of this waste is recyclable, 65% of businesses and individuals are not aware of the treatment channels adapted to the nature of their waste. This sad observation has as corollary harmful impacts on the environment such as, the uncontrolled dumping of urban waste in water bodies, in fields, uncontrolled deposits, the burning of waste, pollution of surface water and underground waters.

Progress

It is important to emphasize that the city of Yaoundé has, since independence, made vigorous efforts in terms of waste management. In 1979, a first contract was signed with the company HYSACAM for the collection and landfilling of municipal solid waste. This contract has been renewed over the years. To date, the population of Yaoundé, estimated at 3,186,651 inhabitants in 2019, produces on average 1,800 tons of waste a day, of unimaginable diversity. However, only 65-70% is collected in Yaoundé and this mainly in the districts and sectors of the city accessible to pick-up machines.

Numerous civil society organizations (Tam-Tam Mobil, GIC Vert, for instance) are active in waste collection and they make significant contributions collecting garbage in neighborhoods with difficult access. In addition, most of the paved streets in the inner-city districts are swept daily.



Figure 9: Bin for plastic bottles collection. Best practices of waste management

Furthermore, with initiatives from the informal actors (eco-dressers) and the private sector (ACE PAPER, METAFRIQUE and PROMETAL), metallic waste is now totally collected and recycled, plastic and paper waste is partly recycled.

Despite the vigorous efforts made by the YCC or the State for the benefit of the population, much remains to be done in terms of waste management. But less than a quarter of the recoverable waste produced is exploited. Most of this waste is abandoned in wild dumps (crossroads, gutters, neighborhood points, etc.) by the populations.

However, there is uncertainty as to the actual quantities collected by HYSACAM and the collection rate. The main problem of waste collection in Yaoundé remains the inaccessibility of waste collection trucks in most areas of the city. As proof, in Yaoundé 51% of households access their homes by neighborhood tracks; as a result, the service provided by HYSACAM cannot

penetrate all the districts; reducing the rate of waste collection and promoting the proliferation of illegal dumping around the city.

The actions of the State and therefore of the YCC, to promote the recovery / recycling of waste are insufficient. The current priority is focused on collection, transport and landfill. A new regulation was certainly adopted in 2012 to regulate the recovery / recycling of waste. However, the projects and / or activities that can be identified as the foundations of a circular economy are entirely carried out by private actors, civil society and the informal sector. Unfortunately, most initiatives fade regularly because they are sometimes isolated projects, poorly structured, badly carried out and informal due to the lack of material, financial and skilled manpower.

The recovery of waste also clashes with cultural values which, in most Cameroonian societies, still consider waste and all those who handle it as something abject, marginal and untouchable. This reductive perception keeps many people away from waste-related activities.

Conclusion and Next Steps

Today recycling and / or valorizing of waste has become a booming sector in Yaoundé as in the rest of the country, providing formal and non-formal jobs.

- Ferrous waste (commonly called scrap) collected in our streets feeds foundries which produce concrete iron and other equipment for the Building and Public Works sector;
- Drainage sludge and / or animal excrement is used by several households for the production of biogas and green manure through biodigesters;
- The plastic waste collected is valued by the plastics industry;
- The waste paper collected makes it possible to produce, inter alia, egg cells, toilet paper, handkerchiefs for tables;
- The organic waste collected allows some town halls today to produce compost for organic farming;
- Collection for recycling electronic waste is a growing niche;
- Used oils that had no disposal options in the past are highly prized by industry.

It is in this dynamic driven by the private sector and the informal sector that the Yaounde City needs to position itself to develop and sustain a circular economy through waste management; as

recommended during the First National Forum on Waste organized by the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development on April 27-28, 2016 under the theme "Waste Management Towards a Circular Economy".

Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Introduction

Climate change and its impact on the lives of cities is evident in all cities around the globe. Yaounde is not an exception. Cities are required to take action that preserve the environment at the same time improving the living environment of city dwellers.

Context

The State of Cameroon has acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and regularly participates in international climate negotiations. Engaged in a process of local governance through decentralization, the government's objective in the fight against climate change is also that of local communities, like the Yaoundé Urban Community. In this regard, the Yaounde City authorities are adapting the society to the now inevitable changes in climate to limit its damage through the development of green spaces, and public transportation.

Progress

The Yaoundé City Council, has made tremendous efforts to make the city green, and thus fight against the high temperatures resulting from climate change. Among these initiatives, we can cite:

- Maintenance and control of downtown public gardens (Central Post Office and Hilton roundabouts, wood garden opposite the Center Public School and the Regional office of the Electricity Corporation (AES-SONEL));
- The development and monitoring of a new green garden at the outskirts of the city (Carrefour Ntsimi in Nkolbisson).

Conclusion and Next Steps

Several conventions and protocols have been ratified by Cameroon which can directly or indirectly influence greenhouse gas emissions, including:

- the united nations convention on climate change;
- the Kyoto Protocol;

- the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
- the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) May 2004;
- The Paris Agreement: it follows on from the negotiations that took place during the Paris Climate Conference (COP21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Today, 187 have signed it, including Cameroon

Going forward, there is a need for collaboration among competent structures in the fight to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Yaounde. Raising awareness of companies with a view to adopting fewer polluting techniques, as well as more ecological means of transport and rational use of available public green spaces.

GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Target 12.4: By 2030, achieve sustainable management and rational use of natural resources.

Introduction

By this target, city governments are required to design and implement development plans that favor low material ecological footprints, and reduce future economic, environmental and social costs.

Context

In Yaoundé, production and consumption are done without taking into account the environmental impacts. In recent years, the YCC has demonstrated its willingness to address the situation and promote responsible production and consumption through numerous initiatives, such as the promotion of electronic billboards.

Progress

Indeed, it was customary in Yaoundé to use paper or printed information, and then paste on a steel support, to convey advertising messages in the streets of the capital. This caused real economic and environmental damage. There was paper and ink high consumption, wasted time preventing the use of panels by other; and abundant waste generation. Currently, with the advent of digital technology, a single panel can carry information from several companies at once and for a long time. This limits the use of paper and ink, reduces the use of raw materials (wood to produce paper, petroleum to produce ink), and optimizes the use of time.



Figure 10: Electronic billboards are gradually replacing printed billboards in the city of Yaounde

Conclusion and next step

Through its slogan, Yaounde Green City, the YCC is committed to give Yaounde a new face lift. One of this areas is the creation of order in the area of publicity. The introduction of electronic billboards at different junctions of the city seeks to implement the green plan of the city.

Target 12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Introduction

This objective concerns adverse impacts on the planet by ensuring that we only produce and consume what we need. This objective will be realized, according to the CDS, by promoting the development of a sustainable tourism sector, including by nurturing the handicraft sector, in collaboration with the Minister of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development.

Context

Yaounde and the surrounding localities are endowed with numerous tourist potentials. The area is naturally endowed with lakes, a mountainous scenery, rivers and other water bodies. The municipality and the government have also created gardens, green public spaces, zoos and botanical gardens, historical monuments and religious edifices. There also exist several markets and an International Artisanal Centre.

Although Yaounde and the metropolitan space is so richly endowed, the scenery falls short of the rich touristic potentials. Many of the lakes are undeveloped for tourist visits, while rivers are littered with house waste and industrial waste. Around the town, the prevailing hygienic conditions do appeal to tourists.

Progress

Efforts have been made by the Yaounde City Council to improve on the overall attractiveness of the city. The policy of “Yaounde Green City” introduced by the Government delegate is yielding fruits. In the area of waste collection and management, there is improvement in the regularity of service, as HYSACAM, the city’s waste collection company has instituted a performance-based reward system, whereby a component of personnel pay is linked to the volume and number of waste collection trips done.

Other improvements have been made notably concerning the proliferation of green spaces and urban forests, which are now being secured to avoid misuse by city dwellers, but still available for access to tourists in general.

Conclusion and Next Steps

Going forward for sustainable tourism development, it is good for the Yaounde City Council and the Councils that make up the metropolitan area to put in place citizenship education

programs. The environmental brigades need to be more proactive and administer seriously the discipline to offences of non-observance of the law in terms of environmental preservation, public and hygiene.

GOAL 13: Climate Action

Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

Introduction

The objective here is for city authorities to, particularly in the most vulnerable cities, to integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation into urban and regional planning to reduce the emissions of our cities and increase their resilience to environmental shocks.

Context

The frequency of extreme weather events, the false starts of the seasons rains, recent floods, recurrent droughts of which our country is more and more victim, prove that climate change is a real global problem, of which Cameroon is no exception. Global warming is a major issue for our century. Climate change is of concern to the international community and to countries around the world because of its negative impacts, both potential and proven, on people and ecosystems.

According to the International Group of Experts on Climate Change, taking into account current concentrations and current greenhouse gas emissions, it is likely that at the end of the century, the average global temperature will continue to exceed the pre-industrial level. The world's oceans will warm and the ice will continue to melt. Average sea level rise is projected to be 24 to 30 cm by 2065 and 40 to 63 cm by 2100 compared to the reference period from 1986 to 2005. Most aspects of climate change will persist for several centuries, even if emissions are stopped.

Cameroon is no exception. He is already facing a recurrence of abnormal climatic phenomena such as violent winds, high temperatures or heavy precipitation that endangers communities, humans, ecosystems and the services they provide. The 2015 National Observatory on Climate Change

report estimated around 320,000 Cameroonians affected by climate-related disasters. The consequences of these changes could weaken Cameroon's efforts to reduce poverty, develop a strong, diversified and competitive economy, and strengthen unity national and consolidation of the democratic process; and thus undermine the purpose of the "Vision 2035" to become an emerging country in twenty years.

Aware of this reality, the State of Cameroon has acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and regularly participates in international climate negotiations. Since the Bali COP in 2007, it has now been established that in the face of climate change, we must combine two types of action: reducing our greenhouse gas emissions to contain the speed of global warming; adapting our societies to the now inevitable changes in climate to limit its damage.

Cameroon being engaged in a process of local governance which is decentralization, the government's objective in the fight against climate change is also that of local communities, like the Yaoundé Urban Community.

Progress

The Yaoundé Urban Community also has its card to play in terms of climate change. More specifically, it is a question for her, at the local level, of working to:

- the reduction of our greenhouse gas emissions to contain the speed of global warming;
- adapting our societies to climate change to limit its damage.

To achieve this, the Urban Community of Yaounde has worked in various areas throughout the years.

Transport: The Yaounde urban community has done a lot to reduce GHG emission in the transport sector, by implementing and promoting the “public transport”, with the company STECY SA. Through this project, the number of cars is reduced in yaounde, with the positive consequence of low GHG emission.

Green spaces: The city of Yaoundé, although suffering from a real urbanization problem, sees the efforts of the urban community to make the city green, and thus fight against the high temperatures resulting from climate change.

Among these initiatives, we can cite:

- Maintenance and control of downtown public gardens (central station and Hilton roundabouts, wood opposite the center school and central Sonel);
- The development and monitoring of a new garden (green city, Carrefour Ntsimi in Nkolbisson).

Conclusion and way forward

The increase in urban plant cover (public gardens) according to a balanced distribution;

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions through public transportation;
- Collaboration with the competent structures, in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at industry level;
- Raising awareness of companies with a view to adopting less polluting techniques;
- Raising awareness among the people of Yaoundé, with a view to adopting more ecological means of transport and rational use of public green spaces.

Target 13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Introduction

This goal seeks to reduce the impact of global warming and requires that local and metropolitan governments integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation into local development strategies with a view to lowering carbon emissions and raising their resilience to environmental shocks.

Context

Environmental education is integrated as a strategic objective 3.5 of the CDS. Envisaged actions include education and sensitization of the population on environmental issues. Likewise an

environmental brigade has been created whose main role is to sensitize and raise awareness to city dwellers on the adverse consequences of their activities on the environment and enforce the law regarding environmental matters. The environmental brigade works in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development.

Cameroon has shown keen interest in matters related to climate change and environmental preservation. The country ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on October 19, 1994 and acceded to the Kyoto Protocol on July 23, 2002. Considering the importance policy makers attach to climate related matters a Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection was created in 1997.

The creation of the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) on December 8, 2004 by decree N ° 2004/320 further demonstrated the will of the Cameroon government to promote sustainable development.

In 2006, a National CDM Committee (Clean Development Mechanism) which is the designated national authority was set up.

Progress

To date, the following activities have been carried out

- Two national communications have been made by 2015;
- An National Observatory on Climate Change (ONACC) was created in 2007;
- A national REDD + strategy (Reduction of Emissions due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation) has been designed;
- A National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change adopted;
- A study on the evaluation of climate change indices in Cameroon from 1960 to 2010 carried out;
- A project launched in June 2011 by the household waste collection company HYSACAM of the biogas capture and burning in the Yaoundé landfill.

Conclusion And Next Steps

Despite the will manifested by the government, there remains capacity challenges that hold back progress. In this regard, together with its partners, concerted effort needs to be put in order to

enhance the capacity of city authorities in implementing adopted climate-related policies. These capacities include human resources, material and financial support.

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Introduction

In an increasingly urbanized world, reducing violence in urban areas is important in the quest for global peace and security.

Context

Yaounde city is one of the safest cities in Cameroon. However, like many urban dwellings certain scenes of violence are reported. Some of the causes of violence are unemployment and idleness, difficulty of access and absence of street lights in many areas of the city, moral decadence, insufficient council capacity to follow up and provide the needed institutional support.

This situation has led to some cases of violence being reported in the city, requiring more action from the city authorities.

Progress

Local crime prevention committees exist in each council of Yaounde that work in direct collaboration with the Mayors. A city level prevention committee, chaired by the Government Delegate coordinates proposals put forward by the councils and links with central government departments. Specific issues are treated by working groups formed for the purpose.

Each council is taking the lead in crime prevention by developing activities and raising resources to support their implementation. Such activities target different areas of prevention and aim to develop local models of intervention that can be replicated city-wide. A project has been initiated to provide support to women victims of violence. Ranging from legal services, to health assistance and financial support.

A municipal police has also been created and rendered effective, and a legal framework for the exercise of its functions elaborated. This municipal police serves to prevent violence perpetrated in the city neighborhoods, and to prevent anarchical occupation of the public space.

Conclusion and Next Steps

All SDGs are integrated, and actions in one affect directly or indirectly affect another. Activities that target enhanced social protection, for instance, are linked to SDG 16. The choice of the local of a well, the use of manual labour of perforators to do the digging of a well, the choice of a path for a bus line or the positioning of a district health centre all involve conflict management, and thus should be governed well with participation of the local population.

A city characterized by a high level of unemployment and significant level of informal activity, the promoting economic activities that offer labor-intensive employment will help idle youths secure jobs and afford the income needed for subsistence.

Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Introduction

To become more effective, local governments are required to embrace participatory decision-making, including through participatory budgeting and planning, and to be more responsive to communities, making sure no group is excluded.

Context

The Yaoundé Urban Community established consultative frameworks for communication / citizen engagement in the life of the municipality. It launched a social dialogue by identifying the city's stakeholders (NGOs, religious associations, professional associations, youth associations, associations of Buyam Sellam, street children, etc.).

This framework for dialogue has enabled the identification and participatory implementation of projects such as the development of shelters for washing vehicles, the construction of restaurants, opening up of working-class neighborhoods, and land development by associating quarter heads, community leaders, religious leaders, etc.

Every first Monday of the month, the Government delegate organizes a meeting between the population and the authorities of the urban community of Yaoundé.

Progress

In designing and implementing their development plans and activities, the various councils that make up the Mfoundi Division, the administrative unit of Yaounde city, work in collaboration with the various components of society, including the civil society, NGOs, grassroot associations, common initiative groups, religious organizations. But this collaboration is systematic only for donor-funded projects, where civic engagement is a criteria for support.

The adoption of laws of decentralization reinforce the autonomy of councils and their ability to mobilize the expertise they require and involve the organizations they wish in the realization of their missions.

Conclusion and Next Steps

Involving the population through civil society organizations and other relevant actors increases the relevance of decisions made and enhances accountability of the Yaounde city authorities as well as the communal executives should step up their involvement of relevant associations, which evidently have better understanding of the localities.

Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals

Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Introduction

Reliable local data is essential for monitoring sub-national progress in sustainable development and in targeting resources to make sure that no one is left behind. Thanks to the advances in information and communication technologies, collecting geographically coded information locally can easily be done. With the use of a cell phone and a computer it is easy to collect urban, economic and social information; tag the location; add additional information such as photos and sound; and analyze and utilize the results. Applied uses can be found in almost every field such as tax collection, land use, medical, tourism, environment, and business. This technology is even more relevant for city authorities in their efforts to report on the SDGs, as the multiplicity of actors calls for mechanisms to enhance coordination.

Context

The development landscape of Yaounde is very diversified. There are multiple Sustainable development actors, among which are Government ministries, 15 councils, State-owned-corporations, Private enterprises, Civil society organizations and NGOs, the population, and Yaounde City Council. The question is who does what, where and how. Coordination is essential for achieving results.

With several development actors, each doing its own thing in the city of Yaounde, impact cannot be felt if there is no coordination. The YCC is best placed to lead the coordination effort. Both internally: Various YCC departments must work together and externally: Coordinate interventions of Councils, Ministries, Public Corporations, Civil society and NGOs, Private sector.

Progress

In order to facilitate the reporting of SDGs information, the YCC is developing the application called GEOSAGE (Geosurvey for Aggregation). This is an integrated and interactive information system for SDGs, which uses an Android-based application to provides a common platform for reporting progress on SDGs. The application is downloaded by each organization for continuous update of information. In this way SDGs information is updated on a real time basis.

Surveyors representing different organizations punch in the information on their mobile handsets. The information is passed to the computer either wirelessly or by plugging from the mobile handset to the base computer. The information is then aggregated and analyzed to determine SDGs trends, occurrences and progress.



Figure 11: GeoSag: An Android-based interactive database. Information is entered through questionnaires in the mobile-based application

Conclusion and Next Steps

With many organisations involved in SDGs implementation, the interactive database GEOSAGE will help facilitate collection of on data for SDGs reporting.

General Conclusion and Next Steps

The Voluntary Local Review in Yaoundé, has proven to be a challenging but rewarding task. Through the review we have noted that what we do on a daily basis constitute in different respects the implementation of the SDGs.

Going forward, a number of recommendations have been advanced:

- Knowledge sharing and enhanced participation of various segments of the society in urban planning so as to improve on the relevance of the actions of the city council;
- Leverage the power of the private sector for urban development especially in the area of slum management and upgrading, and tourism development;
- Foster women's access to and control of land and other property through education and sensitization, dissemination of available legal instruments;
- Put in place an effective monitoring and evaluation system, informed by an integrated information system;
- Enhance coordination of sustainable development interventions by all actors in the city of Yaounde

This report will help inform our future work in revising our urban development plan and city strategy.

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Appendix

A1. TABLE OF SDG INDICATORS UNDER CONSIDERATION

SDGs	SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
GOAL 1: No Poverty	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and

	economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	(b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger		
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being		
GOAL 4: Quality Education	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
GOAL 5: Gender Equality		
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation		
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy		
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

	8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.2 City/local unit unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality		

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
	11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
		11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
	11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)
	11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention	11.6.1 Proportion of city/local unit solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total

	to air quality and municipal and other waste management	city/local unit solid waste generated, by cities/local unit
	11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	
	11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
GOAL 13: Climate Action	13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement

		adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
	13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
GOAL 14: Life Below Water		
GOAL 15: Life on Land		
GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.3 Proportion of city/local unit population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
	16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	
	16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all level	

	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
		16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal		

A2. STRATEGIC PILLARS AND CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2030 AND 2063 INDICATORS

STRATEGIC PILLAR	AGENDA 2063 TARGET	SDG TARGET	SDG INDICATOR
<i>1. Ensure good governance of Yaoundé and its metropolitan area</i>			
1.1. Set up a global management structure		11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
1.2. Set up a metropolitan project management system		11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	

1.3. Implement good governance techniques.		16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all level	16.7.1 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services
		16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decisionmaking is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

2. Develop a green city in a healthy environment

2.1. Elaborate Integrated Environmental Development Plans to accompany urban planning documents	Goal-7: Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.	13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
		13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	
2.2. Enforce the laws on the establishment and operation of establishments likely to generate pollution		13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	
		11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	

2.3. Develop and implement local waste management strategies	Goal-1: A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens.	11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of city/local unit solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total city/local unit solid waste generated, by cities/local unit
2.4. Beautify urban areas by creating green, leisure and tourist spaces	Goal-1: A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens.	11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	
		12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	
2.5. Develop and implement communication on environmental education and awareness	Goal-7: Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.	13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
		13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
		13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

2.6. Set up a metropolitan environmental brigade		13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
3. Foster sustainable urban mobility			
4.1. Improve the fluidity of urban and metropolitan travel		9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
4.2. Develop intermodal mass public transport		9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
4.3. Harmonize networks and modes of travel in the metropolitan area		9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
4.4. Improve the existing road network		9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

<p>4.5. Create a mixed economy company responsible for managing the networks and organizing transport in the metropolis</p>		<p>9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p>	<p>9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport</p>
<p>4. Master the urbanization process of Yaoundé and its metropolitan area</p>			
<p>4.1. Promote the production of decent housing in sufficient quantity</p>		<p>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p>	<p>11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</p>
	<p>Goal-7: Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.</p>	<p>11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</p>	<p>11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city</p>
<p>4.2. Adopt and implement a realistic and applicable land strategy</p>		<p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>	<p>1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure</p>
<p>4.3. Start an ambitious program for the sustainable development of urban spaces</p>		<p>11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p>	<p>11.1.1 Proportion of city/local unit population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</p>

<p>4.4. Preserve and enhance the cultural heritage</p>		<p>11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage</p>	<p>11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)</p>
<p>4.5. Reorganize the planning of metropolitan space</p>		<p>11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p>	<p>11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate</p>
<p>5. Develop urban social facilities and services fairly in the metropolis</p>			
<p>5.1. Extend and improve urban networks (sanitation, water and electricity)</p>		<p>11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children,</p>	
<p>5.2. Create and rehabilitate socio-cultural school, health, and market infrastructures,</p>		<p>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development</p>	<p>4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p>

5.3. Create, rehabilitate and equip school infrastructures in order to ensure the sustainable development of the education sector.		4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
5.5. Create and rehabilitate market facilities to strengthen local economies			
5.6. Eradicate urban insecurity	Goal-11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched; Goal-12: Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place; Goal-13: Peace, security and stability is preserved.	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.3 Proportion of city/local unit population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
		16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	
6. Strengthen economic centers to better position the agglomeration on an international scale			
6.1. Develop and implement coherent economic planning of the metropolitan area		11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
6.2. Develop competitiveness clusters from agropoles and improve the productivity of sectors		8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

6.3. Develop decent employment and vocational training	Goal-4: Transformed economies	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.2 City/local unit unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
6.4. Supervise the shapeless sectorl	Goal-1: A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens	8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
6.5. Sustainable development of artisanal productions and the local metropolitan tourist offer.		8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs
		12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools

A3. Questionnaires



EXAMEN VOLONTAIRE LOCAL DES ODDS DANS LA VILLE DE YAOUNDE

Questionnaire pour la Communauté Urbaine de Yaoundé

1. Présentation de la structure : Personnel (hommes-femmes)

Les missions de votre structure ;

Domaine de compétence : Gouvernance, Mobilité urbaine, Smart urbanisation, Accès équitable aux infrastructures, Attractivité et pôles économiques selon la stratégie de développement de la ville de Yaounde, CDS

2. La localisation des ODDs a-t-il eu lieu à Yaounde ? si oui, quelles sont les cibles prioritaires pour chaque axes de la stratégie?
3. Parmi les cibles des ODD contextualisés et prioritaires, quelles sont celles auxquelles votre structure contribue prioritairement ?

ODD

Cibles

Observations

4. Par quel mécanisme les acteurs non étatique sont ils impliqués dans la stratégie CDS ?
 - a. OSC

b. Secteur privé

5. Existe-il un cadre légal régissant les activités des entreprises privées ou publique concernant la gestion des espaces urbain et les préoccupations environnementales et sociales ?
6. Moyen de mise en œuvre : Quelles sont les ressources disponibles a la CUY pour la mise en œuvre de sa stratégie et programmes de développement ?
7. Quelles sont les intervenants dans le développement de la ville de Yaoundé
8. Quelle est la répartition de travail entre la CUY et les Mairies de Yaoundé métropolitaine ?
9. Quelle rôle la CUY a-t-il joué dans la réalisation de la contextualisation et l'examen volontaire national des ODD au Cameroun ?
10. Quelles actions ont été menées dans votre structure pour favoriser la vulgarisation des ODD ?
11. Est-ce que les cadres de résultats locaux prennent-ils en compte les indicateurs des ODD ?
(Cohérence entre les indicateurs d'effet/impact et ceux des ODD)

Cadre programmatique de développement	Intitule de programme	ODD	les indicateurs d'effet/impact pour le suivi du programme	Indicateurs des ODD prise en compte	Niveau de cohérence avec les indicateurs des ODD prise en compte

12. Pour les cadres de résultats ne prenant pas encore en compte ou faiblement les ODD, quels mécanismes ou actions sont envisagés dans votre structure pour les intégrer ?
13. Existe-t-il des activités/programmes/projets concrets qui contribuent à la mise en œuvre des ODD ? Si oui, lesquelles ? Quels résultats avez-vous obtenus ?

Programme	Période	Cible de l'ODD	Durée du programme	Actions menées	Résultats attendus	Résultats majeur a date

14. Votre structure est-elle membre d'une plateforme/organe existant de suivi et de coordination de la mise en œuvre des ODD ? Qui O ; Non O

15. Si Oui indiquer quelle est cette plateforme et quels rôles vous y jouez?

16. Si Non, pourquoi ?

17. Existe-t-il au sein de votre structure, une équipe de suivi et de coordination de la mise en œuvre des ODD ? Oui ; Non

18. Si Oui, précisez les catégories d'acteurs qui la composent et son fonctionnement ?

19. Avez-vous défini des indicateurs internes de suivi de la mise en œuvre des ODD?

Oui Non

20. Quelles sont les principales sources de données/informations qui renseignent les rapports de suivi de la mise en œuvre des programmes de votre structure qui contribuent à ta mise en œuvre des ODD ?

Enquêtes nationales , Statistiques administratives , Enquêtes sectorielles , Enquêtes ménages , Eludes thématiques , Recherches , Evaluations , Autres à préciser

21. Votre structure dispose-t-elle d'un mécanisme explicite en matière de suivi-évaluation ?

Oui /Non

22. Si oui, queue est la place des ODD ?

23. Aviez-vous réalisé une ou plusieurs évaluations qui prennent en compte les ODD depuis l'année 2015? Oui I Non

24. Les résultats de ces évaluations sont-ils utilisés et/ ou dlsserninee ? Oui Non

25. SI Qui, précisez les canaux de distribution et les destinataires/utilisateurs

26. Quelles décisions majeures ont été prises à la lumière des résultats de l'évaluation ?

27. Quelle est la proportion(%) des ressources budgétaires que vous consacrez à la production de l'information statistique ? 1 - 3% ; 4 - 7% ; 8 - 10% ; plus de 10%

28. Contribuez-vous au financement des enquêtes ménages ? Oui ; Non

29. Quels mécanismes sont utilisés au sein de votre structure pour impliquer les autres acteurs dans la mise en œuvre des ODD ?

Acteur	Mécanisme/ cadre de concertation	Type d'implication (sensibilisation, identification, priorisation, mise en œuvre, suivi et évaluation, etc.)
Administration centrale		
Administration régionale		
Administration locale		
Etablissements Parapublics		
Collectivités Territoriales Décentralisées		
Organisations de la Société civile		
Jeunes		
Femmes		
Communautés		
Secteur privé		
Medias		
Parlement -		
Universitaire		
Partenaires sociaux (organisation des employeurs/organisation des travailleurs)		

Grand public		
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30. Implication des acteurs dans la prise de décision

Acteur	Oui	Non	Justification de la non-implication
Administration centrale			
Administration régionale			
Administration locale			
Etablissements Parapublics			
Collectivités Territoriales Decentralisees			
Organisations de la Société civile			
Jeunes			
Femmes			
Communautés			
Secteur privé			
Medias			
Parlement -			
Universitaire			
Partenalres sociaux (organisation des employeurs/organisation des travailleurs)			
Grand public			

31. Inclusion des personnes vivant dans les situations vulnérables/couches sociales défavorisées dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre des politiques/programmes/projets qui accompagnent les ODD

(Personnes vivant dans /es situations vulnérables/couches sociales défavorisées : personnes vivant avec un handicap irréversible ; personnes vivant dans /es zones affectées par les conflits; personnes victimes des catastrophes naturelles; enfants et femmes victimes d'exploitation et de divers abus ; adolescents

victimes d'exploitations et/ou exposés à des risques spécifiques ; enfants ; jeunes ; personnes âgées ; œuvres : femmes ; peuples autochtones)

Personnes vivant dans /es situations vulnérables/couches sociales défavorisées	Mode de ciblage	Domaine d'intervention	Implication à l'identification des problèmes	Implication dans la mise en œuvre des interventions	Interventions menées en leur faveur	Zone géographique

32. Votre dispositif de collecte de données prend-t-il en compte ces groupes spécifiques ? Oui /Non .

33. Non, expliquez pourquoi

34. Le Financement des interventions qui concourent à l'atteinte des ODD proviennent (pour chaque source identifiée, donnez le pourcentage par rapport au budget annuel)¹⁰

Principales Sources	2019	2018	2016
Ressources nationales			
Aide publique au développement bilatérale			
Aide publique au développement multilatérale			
Investissements directs étrangers			
Secteur privé			
ONG internationales			
Autres (à préciser)			

35. Pouvez-vous résumer les mesures prises pour la mobilisation de ces ressources ?

Diversification des partenariats ; Renforcement du plaidoyer ; Mise en place des nouvelles taxes ; Rationalisation des choix budgétaires ; Autres (à préciser)

Types de ressources (distinguer les dons des prêts)	Mesures
Ressources nationales	
Aide publique au développement bilatérale	
Aide publique au développement multilatérale	
Investissements directs étrangers	
Secteur privé	
ONG internationales	
Autres	

36. Quelles mesures ont été prises pour accroître le niveau de financement des ODD ? Diversification des partenariats ; Renforcement du plaidoyer ; Mise en place des nouvelles taxes ; Rationalisation des choix budgétaires ; Autres (à préciser)

37. Quelle(s) mesure(s) s'avèrent plus efficaces?

38. Avez-vous mobilisé d'autres types de ressources pour la mise en œuvre des ODD? Oui /Non .

39. Si oui lesquelles ? Sources de mobilisation des ressources : Coopération sud-sud, coopération triangulaire, assistance technique, coopération décentralisée, autres.

40. Quelles leçons peuvent être tirées de la mise en œuvre des ODD au sein de votre structure ? (Vous pouvez mettre en exergue les bonnes pratiques ainsi que les échecs)

41. Quelles facteurs ont jusqu'à date entravés la mise en œuvre des ODD ?

Facteurs/ goulot d'étranglement de niveau stratégique :

Facteurs/ goulot d'étranglement de niveau opérationnel :

42. Qu'envisagez-vous faire pour accélérer les progrès vers l'atteinte des ODD ?

43. Quelles opportunités attendez-vous saisir pour maximiser votre contribution à l'atteinte des ODD ?

44. Quel facteur de risque avez-vous identifié dans la mise en œuvre des ODD ?



REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix-Travail-Patrie



Communauté Urbaine de Yaoundé

Examen volontaire local des ODDs dans la ville de Yaounde

Questionnaire pour les Administrations publiques

1. Quel est le rôle de votre administration dans l'élaboration, la mise en œuvre et de suivi de la stratégie de développement de la ville de Yaoundé
2. Quelles sont les fonctions dévolues aux CTD, CUY dans votre domaine de compétence ?
3. Quelles sont les défis dans l'exercice des compétences transférées ?

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS



REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix-Travail-Patrie



Communauté Urbaine de Yaoundé

Examen volontaire local des ODDs dans la ville de Yaounde

Questionnaire pour les OSCs

1. Quel est le rôle de votre association dans promotion des ODDs à Yaoundé ?
2. Quel est le rôle de votre association dans l'élaboration, la mise en œuvre et de suivi de la stratégie de développement de la ville de Yaoundé
3. Quelles sont les activités, les cibles des ODD visés ainsi que les résultats obtenus ?
4. Êtes vous satisfait de la participation aux activités menées par la CUY ? Oui/Non
5. Quelles sont les défis dans l'exercice de vos fonctions?



REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix-Travail-Patrie



Communauté Urbaine de Yaoundé

EXAMEN VOLONTAIRE LOCAL DES ODDS DANS LA VILLE DE YAOUNDE

Questionnaire pour les Partenaires Techniques et Financiers

Quels sont les programmes / projets de coopération au profit de la CUY ?

Quels sont les cibles et indicateurs des ODDs visés par chaque programme / projet?

Programme	Période	Cible de l'ODD	Actions menées	Résultats attendus	Résultats majeurs a date

Les documents de projet, les plans d'action, les rapports d'évaluation, etc.